

Law Enforcement News

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The good earth:

President Bush turns over one of the first shovels full of dirt during the ceremonial ground-breaking for the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington last October. The ceremony marked the formal beginning of the construction phase of the privately-funded memorial, which will be erected in Judiciary Square. Joining the President in the ground-breaking are (l.-r.): Craig Floyd, chairman of the memorial fund; Chicago Police Officer Gregory Jaglowski; and Attorney General Dick Thornburgh.

(Peggy Harrison Photography)

1989 in review: New players in the safety game, new challenges for police

Analysis

By Marie Simonetti Rosen

With its record-breaking levels of violence and a commensurate increase of concern on the part of the public, the media and government at all levels — in short, on the part of just about every American — 1989 can stand on its own in the catalog of years, yet it is impossible to set aside the fact that the year ends a decade of dramatic change for law enforcement and begins a decade of dramatic challenges. Whether viewed as a year in isolation or as the culmination of a decade, 1989 bore witness to portentous changes in the role of the police in the overall production of public safety.

Ten years ago, the police were seen as the authority on crime. They were the experts. In many respects the profession thought of itself as having a monopoly on safety and public order. Over the past ten years, however, the field has gradually acknowledged that it cannot shoulder this responsibility alone, and other segments of society have started to participate in crime prevention and protection. Perhaps the single most significant manifestation of this change in 1989 came with the official entry of the military into the drug war.

The Irony of Military Involvement

There is a certain irony to the notion that, at a time when police departments are increasingly moving away from the military model of management, branches of the military have joined with local, state and Federal law enforcement officers, who to date have been the only line of defense on the nation's streets and borders. In at least 48 states and the District of Columbia, the National Guard was called upon to provide radar and air surveillance, eradicate domestic marijuana crops, and assist the Customs Service with cargo checks at border crossings and airports. Whether helping Washington,

D.C., police with searches or getting involved with police efforts against gangs and illegal drugs, as was reported in Portland, Ore., thus far Guard units have worked under the direction of local and Federal law enforcement agencies. As the year progressed, however, the temptation to change that picture appeared to be growing. The Miami chapter of the NAACP had requested the involvement of the Guard in patrol duties, citing unsubstantiated fears of a "look-the-other-way" response from police protesting the conviction of a fellow officer for the shooting of a civilian. In New York and Detroit, local elected officials called for deployment of the Guard to address street-level drug dealing in their high-crime neighborhoods. San Francisco considered calling in the Guard to free police for patrol duties as a result of increasing gang violence. Army doctors in Los Angeles received their training by working in inner-city hospitals on gunshot wounds incurred in gang wars. As the year ended, the contingent of 50 Marines assigned to assist the Border Patrol exchanged fire with drug smugglers for the first time.

With lobbying efforts already underway in Washington to allocate the so-called "peace dividend" — as much as \$10 billion by some reports — the military's entry into the war on drugs comes at an opportune time for the armed forces to justify retaining certain resources — including high tech, big-ticket items — by redeploying.

Congressional officials are already on record when it comes to the drug war and the military. Said one committee chairman, "With all the billions spent on the military, if they can't help us, then we don't need them." Policing in America has traditionally been decentralized — fragmented, some would say — and while the debate on consolidation of small departments ebbs and flows on the waves of demographics

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LEN salutes its 1989 People of the Year, the UCR redesign team

Giving new life to the venerable law enforcement data-collection system and paving the way for 21st-century policing

By Peter C. Dodenhoff

Only once in the 60-year history of the Uniform Crime Reporting program — in 1958 — has the program undergone wholesale re-evaluation and revision. Other than that, it has remained throughout its existence a monument to the foresight and clear-minded sense of purpose of a handful of law enforcement pioneers who dared to break new ground in the middle to late 1920's.

In 1977, another band of foresighted, purposeful police professionals got bit by the crime-reporting bug and issued a call for an in-depth study and review of the UCR program. That call to action — and mind you that in 1977 the micro-computer revolution as we now know it was barely underway — set in motion a 12-year chain of events which, thanks

to the efforts of numerous individuals, once again places law enforcement in the forefront of statistical collection and analysis, paves the way for crime analysis in the 21st century, and holds the promise of providing the profession and the public at large with the clearest picture to date of the nature and scope of crime in the United States.

Many Cooks in the Kitchen

This unqualified success story that began as resolutions adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Sheriffs' Association is now known as the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The process that led to its creation and implementation involved

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Prime movers: the LEN People of the Year

Until this year, the Law Enforcement News Person-of-the-Year award has historically gone to an individual whose contributions to the field have been head-and-shoulders above the crowd. A tradition of honoring only individuals is no precedent, however, and this year for the first time we honor a group of people, the players in the creation of "the new UCR" — the National Incident-Based Reporting System. A tip of the LEN hat, then, to:

Yoshio Akiyama (UCR Study Task Force), Chief Statistician, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, FBI; Conrad Banner (contractor, NIBRS implementation phase), Deputy Assistant Director (retired), Identification Division, FBI; Kenneth E. Carlson (co-author, "Blueprint for the Future of the UCR"), Senior Analyst, Abt Associates Inc.; Jan M. Chalken (co-author, "Blueprint for the Future of the UCR"), Senior Scientist, Abt Associates Inc.; Gerald Hanby (pilot test on-site coordinator), South Carolina Law Enforcement Division; Stephen D. Kennedy (co-author, "Blueprint for the Future of the UCR"), Vice President/Chief Social Scientist, Abt Associates Inc.; Victoria Major (NIBRS implementation team), Chief, User Services Section, FBI; Donald A. Manson (UCR Study Task Force), Systems Specialist, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Eugene C. Poggio (co-author, "Blueprint for the Future of the UCR"), Vice President/Project Director, Abt Associates Inc.; Benjamin H. Renshaw (UCR Study Task Force), Deputy Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics; Paul D. White (Chairman, UCR Study Task Force), Government Project Officer/Survey Statistician, Bureau of Justice Statistics; J. Harper Wilson (NIBRS implementation team), Chief, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, FBI; Randall Zimmerman (NIBRS implementation team), Assistant Chief, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, FBI; Paul A. Zolbe (UCR Study Task Force), Chief (retired), Uniform Crime Reporting Section, FBI

(The creation of the new UCR also involved numerous people in supporting roles. They are acknowledged individually and/or collectively on Page 11.)

1989: Ending a decade of metamorphosis

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and politics, local police authority has remained part of the American bedrock. Could the use of the National Guard be seen as a dent in the armor of local law enforcement control? Regardless of the answer, the future holds increased interaction between the military and law enforcement.

Fear, Violence Stalk the Streets

For local communities, the battlegrounds of the drug war, the year was fearful at best and violent at worse. One poll published in October indicated that more than 70 percent of Americans feared becoming a victim of drug-related violence. Media reports in five U.S. cities compared sections of those cities to Beirut on the basis of having reached a stage of "civil insurrection." With increasing frequency in 1989, the community took matters into hand. In Berkeley tenants found a way to evict drug dealers through legal proceedings in small claims courts. In some of the nation's public housing developments, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development stepped in with streamlined eviction procedures and help from the U.S. Marshals Service to eject drug dealers. Communities formed patrols, they engaged in activities ranging from prayer vigils to burning down crack houses. Nor was extreme action limited to residential properties; it was also to be found in the schools. The increase in handguns carried by adolescents prompted six of the ten largest school districts in the country to make use of metal detectors. Drug-free zones were created around schools to permit higher penalties for drug offenses. And, to be sure, it took the murder of five schoolchildren and the wounding of numerous others in Stockton, Calif., to rivet public attention on the issue of assault rifles.

But whether or not one lived in a high-crime area, the media brought the crime issue, particularly drug-related crime, into almost every household on a daily basis, dramatically increasing the regular coverage of criminal justice issues. Print and broadcast media alike not only expanded their news coverage, but added expanded feature stories on the problems of drugs and crime. For television, law enforcement issues also ranked high on the list of prime-time entertainment formats. From controversial "fact-based" dramas of particularly heinous crimes, to "realistic" police shows, television has moved to capitalize on Americans' growing fear of crime. Syndicated shows like "America's Most Wanted" and "Unsolved Mysteries" have joined local Crime Stopper shows in providing a forum for community involvement in apprehending offenders, while at the same time proving a profitable cog in the entertainment machinery.

For Some, Crime Is Good for Business

Private-sector endeavors against crime are increasing as well, with evidence of dramatic growth in the number of persons employed in private security. By some estimates, more than 1.2 million Americans were employed in the private security field in 1989 — 1.6 percent of the workforce. (Sworn officers and civilians in state and local police agencies are estimated to number about 758,000.) While labor experts express concern over the productivity lag that such employees create — by adding to the cost of products without aiding in their production — police experts fear that an unequal ability to purchase protection creates unequal protection. Civil libertarians, for their part, point to some small private companies whose marketing pitches boast that they do not operate under the same legal restraints as the police. With the 1989 Supreme Court decision, drug-testing companies are quickly becoming a growth industry. Prison construction industries are booming. From proliferating locks and alarms, to high-fashion bulletproof clothing, to the more than 4 million firearms produced in 1989 alone, private industries are growing up and prospering on public fear and high crime rates.

[Even public-sector employment has prospered. Helped by increases in correctional jobs, more Americans are said to be employed by government than at any other time in the nation's history. Over the past six years, the Justice Department experienced the highest level of staff increases of any Federal agency — some 30 percent. (The Department of Education, meanwhile, experienced a 30-percent decrease in manpower.)]

The economic dimensions of crime and criminal justice received more attention in 1989. Surpluses in several branches of the Federal Reserve Bank were attributed to drug-related proceeds. Compared to 1988, public safety costs rose by an average of nearly 33 percent in the country's 50 largest cities and by 14 percent for the states. For police departments nationwide, new sources of funding were found in the assets seized from record-breaking drug busts. The forfeited assets were applied to the luxury items that police departments, particularly those in tight financial straits, cannot readily afford, from four-color slick departmental magazines to helicopters. All of these forfeited assets, and the means by which they are obtained, are making some police officials uneasy. Although taking the property and money away from criminals is widely regarded as a worthwhile endeavor that has the added benefit of promoting interagency cooperation, local law enforcement initiatives are being influenced

more and more by revenue-raising rather than by community needs like foot patrol. Some fear that police agencies are in danger of having a monkey on their backs: an addiction to drug money.

While the Federal Government concerns itself with the economic dependency of Latin American countries on illegal drugs, it is ignoring the economic dependencies that are emerging under its own doorstep. The combination of a redeployed military, the volume of resources devoted to public and private security, regional economies bolstered by laundered drug money and the growing reliance of law enforcement on forfeited assets to supplement dwindling budgets risks creating a vicious cycle of social and economic dependency on crime. A paraphrasing of President Eisenhower's one-time admonition regarding the military may be apt: Beware the growing public safety-industrial complex.

The 24-Hour-a-Day Public Opinion Poll

Now that law enforcement has been joined by the community, the private sector and the military, why aren't things getting better? Some experts are of the opinion that more coordination is needed, but at what level and under whose direction are questions that remain unanswered. A more immediate issue for law enforcement, however, is the overall allocation of resources now that these other segments of society are engaging in public safety work, because despite the growing number of participants in public safety and the recognition that law enforcement alone cannot solve the crime problem, the public still wants a greater police presence. To that end, 1989 was a year of enormous pressure to put more police on the street. In recognition of this increased pressure, departments continually grappled with juggling calls for service versus high-pressure anti-crime tactics versus foot patrol. For that matter 1989 found law enforcement executives re-examining the question of what really constitutes essential services.

There is probably no escaping the issue of 911 when essential services are mentioned. In the past, police experts have thought of calls for service as "the tail wagging the dog," and yet the information that can be gleaned from these calls can provide a deep perspective into the demographics and needs of a neighborhood. To be sure, analyses of 911 calls placed in the hands of community members and problem-oriented police officers could serve as valuable tools for ascertaining the needs of those in the community who do not participate in civic activities. In essence, calls for service are an ongoing opinion poll of what the community wants and needs. Irrespective of police feelings about calls for service, the fact remains that the public likes 911. And why shouldn't they? It provides 24-hour access to local government that the public cannot get through other means. While the 1980's saw police departments assessing, ranking and redirecting their calls for service, the future will demand the speedy analysis and dissemination of information from the calls as a priority in itself.

In the face of escalating crime, however, many departments had to redirect personnel in order to handle the increased load of calls for service and to staff the high-pressure approaches that became popular around 1987 and 1988. These tactics were successful insofar as providing relief, if only temporarily, for crime-ridden neighborhoods, but they resulted in paralyzed local courts and prisons. The revolving door speeded up. While some experts argued that tough punishment for first offenders was a deterrent, others argued that the system cannot even hold all the violent repeat offenders. And clearly, the police were being asked to deal with increasingly violent criminals whose fear of the legal system was questionable at best. To enhance visibility, police departments used a variety of means, some traditional, some innovative.

Efforts were made in Dallas and Cleveland to implement one-officer patrols. Mandatory overtime was tried in Washington, D.C. The nation's capital also tried putting supervisory or desk-bound personnel back on the streets, as did Philadelphia. In Houston, a police shooting was attributed to the reassignment of an officer from desk duty to street patrol. Video arraignment proved successful in helping Port Authority of New York police officers get back to patrol more quickly. Philadelphia started a mobile precinct. In Fort Myers, Fla., forfeited assets were used to hire retired officers for school-based anti-drug programs, thus freeing full-time officers for patrol work.

Police Recruitment in the New Age

When it comes to increasing police visibility, however, hiring new officers remained the most straightforward approach. Such an approach will no doubt be a temptation for many departments in the immediate future, notwithstanding the pitfalls of hasty recruitment, as has been demonstrated by Miami in recent years. The need to recruit will be exacerbated by the retirement of baby-boom police officers who were hired in the middle to late 1960's and will soon have put in their 20 or 25 years. For those departments with the fiscal luxury to hire, the recruitment pool will require careful scrutiny.

The labor market will contain a significant portion of the population who cannot read. It has been reported that 1 of 5 adults are functionally illiterate (although many of them have high school diplomas). Thirty-eight percent of the 118 companies examined in

one private-sector survey asserted that high school graduates were not prepared for the world of work. In the face of increasingly complex police work, and spurred perhaps by low levels of literacy even among high school graduates, more and more departments are adopting college requirements either for entry or as part of promotion. With 1989 seeing the lowest jobless rate in 15 years, employment analysts predict that the current low unemployment rate is a sign of labor shortages in the future.

At a time when police recruitment efforts will be more complicated than ever, the changing role of the armed forces will have its effect. With military bases closing down both here and abroad, the troops will be coming home. Reports issued last spring estimated that as many as 1.5 million G.I.'s will be discharged in the next 10 years. They will be armed with higher educational benefits and they will need jobs. Not since what some police chiefs have called the good old days of military disciplined recruits in the early 1970's has the law enforcement profession had access to such an employment pool. It is rather ironic that, at a time when the military model of policing is more diluted than ever, the profession will likely be drawing its future recruits from military trained personnel. Yet for many law enforcement administrators this will be a blessing, since departments that took cuts in the mid-to-late 70's and rehired in the late 80's have reported declining levels of maturity and a resulting increase in officer misconduct.

For the profession, the last 10 years have been nothing less than a metamorphosis. The beginning of the decade saw most of the country's police departments viewing themselves purely as law enforcers — as separate from the community. They reacted to crime. By the end of the decade, earlier experiments in team policing turned into proactive community-oriented policing. What began as crime prevention has turned into problem-oriented policing. Victims' rights advocates emerged as a political force. Science and technology reshaped evidence-gathering, identification and communication. Computerization allowed departments to gather and analyze information as never before. National broad-based research efforts became more focused and localized. Along the way, the profession saw the growing acceptance of national accreditation, a changing workforce with the increased representation of minorities and women and growing higher levels of education. The decade witnessed declining acceptability of the use of force, but a growing public outcry for police intervention. While drugs have always influenced the crime rate, the types of drugs that grew in popularity in the mid-to-late 80's — those like crack and crack — had the additional disadvantage of producing staggering amounts of illegal profits and accelerated levels of violence, a phenomenon that has contributed to the crisis that is engulfing the criminal justice system. Yet for all the professional changes that have occurred over the decade, public safety continues to decline and the decade ended as it began, with record-breaking levels of crime. Literally and figuratively, the 80's went out with a bang.

Maintaining Policing's Leadership Role

The decade ahead, meanwhile, will no doubt see changes in the field of law enforcement, particularly in the role it will play. Whether or not police will maintain a position of leadership in the area of public safety will very much depend on the decisions made in the immediate future to handle the demographic changes that are largely outside the realm of police control. The United States is going through a spreading-out process. Since 1986 the rural and suburban populations are growing more rapidly than the urban population. The urban village is taking hold from Los Angeles to New York as the economy moves from manufacturing to service-based industries. As this trend continues, the public safety needs of these evolving and growing communities could overwhelm existing levels of police resources. With crime going up in small communities, interagency task forces are springing up at the state, county and local levels. At present 80 percent of America's police departments have less than 10 sworn officers. In the future, police observers predict somewhat larger departments and a mix of county policing with local enforcement.

Another immediate socioeconomic problem police will have to contend with is the effect of a widening income gap. Although 1989 saw some of the lowest levels of unemployment in recent memory, the income disparity is greater now than at any time in the past 42 years, with 32 million people living below the poverty level. In addition, immigration policies will influence the communities police will serve, particularly in California, New York, Florida, Massachusetts and Texas. Ethnic and racial population shifts will occur, with minorities becoming majorities in some localities and the likelihood increasing for interethnic competition for a piece of the American dream. Police futurists and marketing experts alike predict an age of activism, anger and urban decay. For the law enforcement field, that translates to a decade of turbulence. In the face of growing social problems and static or shrinking budgets, the police profession will have to muster all available resolve and apply the lessons learned amid civic turmoil from the 1960's onward if it is to withstand a challenge to its leadership role in the production of public safety.

1989:

A Retrospective

January: Bennett's in, Bundy's out

Washington, D.C., City Council Chairman David A. Clarke unveils a tough, three-tiered antidrug bill that would provide for the eviction of drug dealers from their homes, the seizure of their assets, and empower the police to cordon off public areas where repeated drug arrests have occurred. The plan, introduced at a Jan. 4 City Council hearing, is the latest effort by district officials to close down the city's flagrant, open-air crack markets.

Residents of Roxbury, Mass., a largely black section of Boston, demand increased police presence after a spate of Christmas Day killings that leaves three people dead. Community leaders say an increase in drug and gang-related violence is responsible for Roxbury's 57 percent share of the city's 95 homicides during 1988. The area's police commander, Supt. William Celester, says his officers are doing all they can to address the problems of drugs and violence, noting that 90 percent of all homicides tallied in the district were cleared by his detectives. The escalation in violence is attributable to the proliferation of guns, Celester says.

Federal, state and New York City drug agents seize nearly \$20 million in cash — said to be the largest haul in U.S. history — from a Colombian-based cocaine cartel in a series of raids. The money is found packed inside cardboard boxes hidden in the false bottom of a truck.

Chicago police say rival gangs are engaged in a power struggle over the drug trade at the Cabrini Green public housing project on the city's North Side, where 14 shootings have occurred since a flareup of violence that began in December.

A man sought in the fatal shooting of a Navajo County, Ariz., deputy sheriff is arrested Jan. 2, while a second is found dead in a cabin where he was hiding, an apparent suicide victim. Both men were wanted in connection with the Dec. 31 murder of Deputy Bon Varner.

A series of new laws aimed at street gangs and drug dealing in Los Angeles goes into effect Jan. 1. The laws allow for the freezing of assets of suspected drug dealers, criminalize participation in street gangs, increase penalties for selling drugs to minors near schools and for carrying a gun during drug offenses. The laws take effect as Los Angeles police authorities announce that 236 gang-related killings took place in the city during the first 11 months of

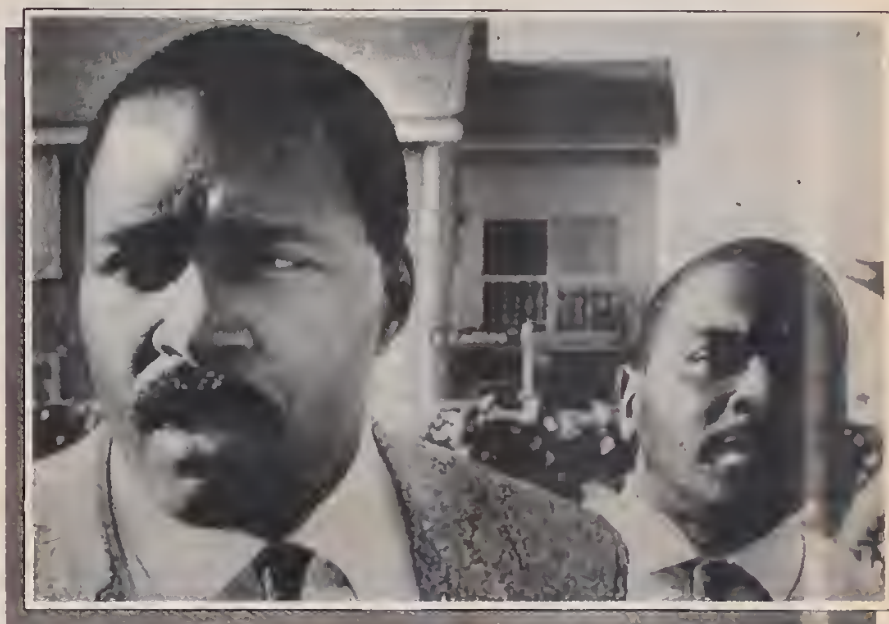
1988 — 31 more than 1987's record-setting toll.

Don Jackson, a black Hawthorne, Calif., police sergeant seeking to expose police brutality and racism in Long Beach, Calif., conducts his own private sting operation, which culminates with his being pushed head-first through a storefront window by an officer who had pulled him over for an alleged traffic violation on Jan. 14. The exchange, secretly videotaped by an NBC News camera crew, leads to Jackson being charged with interfering with an arrest and challenging a police officer. The incident focuses public scrutiny on a history of racism and brutality within the Long Beach Police Department, and Jackson vows to continue to expose police brutality in a nationwide campaign.

A prominent Detroit minister says there is overwhelming public support for reviving a modified version of a controversial undercover decoy unit that operated in the city in the early 1970's, but was later scrapped after a series of police shootings in which the majority of the victims were black. The Rev. Keith Butler says a poll taken in early January shows that 81 percent of the 300 registered voters surveyed agreed the Detroit Police Department should use such undercover operations to fight crime. Mayor Coleman Young is said to oppose any effort resembling the STRESS program (Stop the Robberies and Enjoy Safe Streets), against which he successfully campaigned for Mayor in 1974.

The shooting death in Miami of a black motorcyclist by a Hispanic police officer, touches off three days of rioting Jan. 16-18 that leaves one person dead, 11 gunshot injuries, and millions of dollars in damages. Officer William Lozano, who is charged with two counts of manslaughter, tells authorities he fired in self-defense after Clement Lloyd tried to run him down. Mayor Xavier Suarez says he will consider a series of reforms for his city's troubled police force, in which a total of 72 officers have been fired, suspended or accused of misconduct since 1985. Police brutality complaints, made largely by blacks, shot up from 368 in 1987 to 568 in the first 10 months of 1988.

President Bush announces on Jan. 12 the nomination of former Education Secretary William J. Bennett to be the nation's first Cabinet-level "drug czar." Bennett will head the newly formed Office of National Drug Control Pol-



FEELING THE STING: Hawthorne, Calif. police Sgt. Don Jackson (l.) and state correction officer Jeffrey Hill talk with reporters Jan. 15 in Long Beach after their self-styled sting operation to investigate alleged police racism and brutality. Jackson was seen on a secretly-made videotape being pushed through a storefront window after being stopped by police. (Wide World Photo)

icy, which is mandated by Congress to develop and coordinate more effective strategies to eradicate drug abuse.

The Delaware State Senate votes on Jan. 26 to bring back public flogging as a punishment for people convicted of drug dealing. The bill mandates up to 40 lashes "well laid on" for trafficking in hard drugs, with up to 60 lashes for multiple offenses. Judges would have the discretion to eliminate or reduce the penalty for women, juveniles and first offenders.

A study by researchers at the University of the District of Columbia says Washington could rack up as many as 600 homicides this year. The city set a record of 372 homicides during 1988. Forty-five murders are recorded during January, topping the one-month record of 43 set in November 1988.

Portland, Me., Police Chief Michael Chitwood plans a state Supreme Court challenge to the state's concealed weapons law, saying the law is vague and does not allow for a thorough background check of the applicant.

Preliminary data from the first year of New Jersey's Bias Incident Reporting System indicates there were 502 racial incidents in the state from January to October 1988.

Careless crack users are blamed for an increase of 7,000 in the number of fires in New York City in 1988. The crack users, officials say, go into abandoned buildings and use candles to heat up the drugs. "They drop the candles and the buildings go up in smoke," says Fire Chief Homer Bishop.

Notorious serial killer Ted Bundy is executed in Florida on Jan. 24, following an exhaustive string of appeals of his conviction for the murder of a 12-year-old girl. After Bundy's electrocution, detectives scramble to investigate leads Bundy passed on during interviews he gave in a last-ditch attempt to forestall his execution. Bundy, who was convicted of three murders, was a suspect in as many as 50 homicides over a 15-year period.

Donald Harvey, a former nurse's aide who was imprisoned after admitting he had killed 37 people in Ohio and Kentucky, confesses to the killings of seven others. Hamilton County, Ohio, Prosecutor Arthur Ney Jr. goes to the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility on Jan. 20 to interview Harvey and determine if his newest claims are true.

Auto thefts in Cleveland dropped to their lowest level in 22 years during 1988, Safety Director Mitchell Brown announces on Jan. 17. Brown said 9,975

cars were stolen in the city last year. The last time the auto-theft total fell below 10,000 was in 1966, when 7,132 cars were stolen. The drop is attributed to specialized "stung" operations, Crime Stoppers and other citizen-based programs, and the growing number of anti-theft devices installed in cars.

Two Dallas teenagers are charged with murder Jan. 16 in connection with a car chase that left two police officers dead three days earlier. Officers Lisa Sandel, 26, and Mark Flenning, 24, were chasing the unidentified youths when their police cruiser went out of control on a rain-slickened street and slammed into the rear of a pickup truck.

San Jose, Calif., Police Chief Joseph McNamara orders his officers to begin wearing body armor on duty after a Jan. 20 shooting incident that claims the lives of two police officers. Gordon Silva, 39, and Gene Simpson, 45, are killed while responding to a disturbance call — with Silva reportedly cut down accidentally by fellow officers when he got caught in shotgun cross-fire.

The Dallas Police Department sets up a task force of 20 officers and supervisors to study the city's escalating gang problem. The task force, culled

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January: Comings & Goings

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from intelligence, narcotics, youth, crime against persons, vice, property crimes and central patrol divisions, will meet weekly to compare notes on gang-related activity. The group is charged with evaluating gang activity and recommending levels of police response.

COMINGS & GOINGS: U.S. Attorney **Rudolph W. Giuliani** announces Jan. 10 he will step down as head prosecutor for the Southern District of New York. Giuliani, famed for his successful prosecutions of organized crime figures, white-collar criminals and corrupt politicians, is generally believed to be considering a run for the office of mayor of New York City. **Benito Ro-**

mano, 39, is named interim U.S. Attorney, becoming the first person of Puerto Rican descent to hold the job. . . . **Orange Co., Fla.**, deputy sheriff **Frank Seaton**, 24, is killed Jan. 4 when he falls from a helicopter's landing skids during a search for shooting suspects. **Verona, Miss.**, Police Chief **Bill Yant** dies Jan. 6 from multiple gunshot wounds suffered when he attempted to serve an arrest warrant. Two people are charged with his murder. **Bowling Green, Ohio**, Police Chief **Galen Ash** is named 1988 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year by the Ohio Chapter of the FBI National Academy Associates. . . . **James J. Carvino**, 54, former head of the Justice Department's Office of Liaison Services, is named Po-

"Law enforcement itself has long been the arch-nemesis of minorities and poor people. It's something that's not going to be resolved until police administrators take the upper hand and take progressive steps to eliminate it before the problem becomes critical."

Hawthorne, Calif., police Sgt. Don Jackson, organizer of a sting operation to document racism and police brutality in the Long Beach Police Department.

lice Chief of Boise, Idaho. The former Racine, Wis., chief begins duties Feb. 15. **Atlanta** Police Officer **Layne Cook**, 36, is shot and killed Jan. 27 while trying to make an arrest during a domestic dispute. . . . **Former Lafourche Parish, La.**, Sheriff **Bobby Tardo** is charged with paying three men — including two former police officers — to kill his successor, Sheriff **Duffy Breaux**. Breaux was seriously injured Dec. 15, 1988, when a remote-controlled bomb detonated near his car. . . . **Jefferson Parish, La.**, sheriff's Lieut-

Curtis Denton is shot to death Jan. 25 while looking for car thieves at his apartment building. . . . **Minneapolis** Police Sgt. **David Niebur**, whose appointment last year as head of the department's internal affairs unit sparked protests when it was learned that Niebur himself had been the subject of 42 internal affairs investigations, is reassigned to a job in the support services division by Police Chief **John Laux**, who was sworn in Jan. 2 as the successor to **Anthony Bouza**. . . . **Fremont, Neb.**, Police Chief **Francis Hurt**, 61,

announces his retirement, effective March 6, after 32 years of policing. . . . **Teller County, Colo.**, sheriff's deputies **Don Vogel** and **Danny Hendersun** are fired after they admit stealing property from crime scenes. . . . **Ex-Cyrl, Okla.**, Police Chief **Don Lovelady** is given a five-year suspended sentence as part of a plea arrangement on embezzlement charges. . . . **Robert Hurst**, former president of the Philadelphia lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, is named to head a new Pennsylvania state anti-drug bureau.

February: Targeting assault weapons

The Virginia Legislature approves a bill Feb. 23 that will require instantaneous computerized criminal background checks — similar to credit card checks — of those who seek to purchase most handguns and assault weapons. Gov. **Gerald L. Baliles** indicates he will sign the bill and legislators hope the system will be set up by Oct. 1. Virginia's new law is one of many either passed or proposed throughout the United States in the aftermath of the Jan. 17 rampage in Stockton, Calif., by **Patrick Purdy**, a 24-year-old drifter who used his AK-47 assault rifle to massacre five schoolchildren and wound scores of others before killing himself. The incident also bolsters a campaign by gun control advocates nationwide for an outright ban on semiautomatic

assault-style weapons.

Los Angeles Police Chief **Daryl F. Gates** issues a special order on Feb. 3 that reaffirms the Police Department's commitment to protecting potential crime victims even at the risk of jeopardizing undercover operations. The move comes after a *Los Angeles Times* investigation into procedures followed by the department's Special Investigations Section, a secretive 19-man unit that the paper said had often failed to prevent violent criminals under surveillance from attacking victims in armed robberies and burglaries. Gates' order states that "reverence for human life must always be the first priority when considering the extent to which [a criminal] incident is allowed to progress and deteriorate."

The **New Orleans** Police Department's new Police Assistance Liaison Schools (PALS) program begins operations Feb. 13. The three-officer unit is formed to reduce increasing incidents of drugs and weapons turning up among students in the city's 150 schools.

A retired senior FBI agent is named to head an investigation into a Cincinnati police squad that allegedly installed over 1,000 illegal wiretaps to gather information on prominent citizens, including business executives, judges and politicians from 1968 to 1984. **John R. Baber**, former assistant special agent in charge at the FBI's Chicago field office, will probe the allegations against the Cincinnati Police Division's Intelligence Unit, a secretive surveillance-gathering unit set up in 1968 at the height of anti-Vietnam War protests.

Crime statistics published by the **New York Daily News** show that homicides in the city's housing projects rose by nearly two thirds in 1988 compared to the previous year, to a record 201 deaths. The homicide total in the more than 300 housing projects in the city has tripled in the past decade, according to the newspaper.

Michael Tsalkis, is sentenced to 27 years in prison on Feb. 17 for masterminding a 1988 scheme to smuggle 6.5 tons of cocaine into the United States inside hollowed-out lumber.

Miami Mayor **Xavier Suarez** unveils a series of proposals aimed at revitalizing the city's riot-torn black communities and alleviating tensions between residents and police. The plan includes a review system under which police officers who are shown to have a tendency to use undue force may be told to resign or transfer to another agency. The Mayor also proposes the creation of an independent board to review complaints of abuse or unnecessary use of deadly force.

The head of the FBI's Kentucky field office says that the Feb. 10 arrests of two suspected hit men provided the first major breakthrough against a Houston drug cartel's trafficking operations in Kentucky. Special Agent in Charge **Lloyd Dean** says the two were part of a drug-importation and distribution cartel operating out of Florida.

Dean adds that Kentucky's geographic location — within a day's drive of 50 percent of the American population — makes the state a natural center for drug-distribution activities.

The **New York City** Police Department begins to implement revisions of safety policies to ensure the well-being of undercover agents. While most of the details of the new policies remain confidential, local newspapers report that they include putting rookies under the supervision of more experienced undercover officers to observe how veterans make dangerous drug buys; making sure that officers attempting buys inside apartment buildings have been formally trained to deal with potentially dangerous scenarios that could occur inside; and reviewing the files of officers who might participate in potentially risky drug-buying operations. The guidelines are drafted and implemented following the shooting deaths of three undercover officers during the previous year.

Skinheads are quickly becoming the

new "front-line soldiers" for such white supremacist organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, warns the Southern Poverty Law Center's Klanwatch group in its annual report. "Not since the height of Klan activity during the civil rights era has there been a white supremacist group so obsessed with violence or so reckless in its disregard for the law," the report says. It adds that skinheads — groups of neo-Nazi youths known for their close-cropped hair — have been linked to several homicides around the country. They are also said to be responsible for two-thirds of all racial assaults documented by Klanwatch in 1988.

Thirty-three **Los Angeles** jewelers and their associates are indicted on charges of laundering cocaine profits in what is believed to be the biggest money-laundering ring broken by the Government to date. The suspects are arrested Feb. 22 when hundreds of police raid the Jewelry Mart, where authorities also seized 640 pounds of cocaine. Federal authorities hope to collect about \$80 million in forfeited assets — including

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A 61-year-old Florida businessman.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Anthony M. Voelker is sworn in as head of the New York City Police Department's Organized Crime Control Bureau on Feb. 17. Voelker, formerly the department's Chief of Personnel, is succeeded in that position by DeForrest Taylor, a 33-year police veteran who was promoted from assistant chief. . . . Everett Hatcher, an unarmed undercover agent for the Drug Enforcement Administra-

tion, is shot and killed during a meeting with an alleged cocaine dealer in Staten Island, N.Y. The murder touches off a nationwide manhunt for the suspect, Costabile (Gus) Farace, 28, a paroled killer and reputed low-level associate of organized crime factions on Staten Island. Gary W. Sykes, a former Wisconsin police officer, becomes director of the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute on Feb. 1. . . . San Diego County, Calif., sheriff's deputy Theodore L. Beckmann is killed instantly Feb. 8 when the left half of his patrol car is sheared off in a head-on collision with a truck. Det. James Rhem suffers head and hand injuries in the accident.



publicly calls for more officers

The FBI agrees to drop a proposal that would have altered its National Crime Information Center to provide police and other investigators with information on individuals suspected but not convicted of serious crimes. The proposal, part of a \$40-million modernization plan for the NCIC, came under heavy fire by civil libertarians.

Washington, D.C.'s Metropolitan Police Department redeploys officers assigned to administrative duties back to the streets for one day a week in an effort to give more police presence on the increasingly violent streets of the nation's capital. The reassignments, which could affect up to 400 officers, are effective March 5. City officials declared a "crime emergency" to bypass a legal challenge by the Fraternal Order of Police and sidestep a contract provision stipulating that four weeks' notice must be given to the unionized police force before assignments and shifts are changed. Mayor Marion Barry is said to have refused repeated calls to hire more police officers and reportedly threatens to fire Police Chief Maurice Turner or any other police official who

Minneapolis City Council members propose two new resolutions that would allow for independent examination of police actions following several weeks of tension between the police and the city's minority community. One would restore to the Minneapolis Civil Rights Commission the authority to investigate alleged civil rights violations by police. Another proposal would establish a new civilian review board. The proposals are made following a drug raid that left two elderly blacks dead and an incident in a downtown hotel in which police were accused of harassing and beating several blacks. The Police Department and the Police Officers Federation says the charges are exaggerated and that while racism in the department exists, it is on the decline.

Columbus, Ohio, police say their efforts to dent the local crack trade, which have involved 205 raids since January that resulted in over 500 arrests and the confiscation of \$206,000 and nearly \$1 million in crack, have put barely a dent in the cottage industry. The police have also seized about 160 firearms, including a .25-caliber handgun aimed at a narcotics officer by a 16-year-old youth. The officer killed the youth, who became the first to die in a Columbus crack raid.

Legislation is introduced in Texas March 6 that would allow state residents to apply for licenses to carry concealed handguns. To be eligible for the permits, a person would have to be 21 years old, with no previous felony convictions or current felony indictments, not be a fugitive or a habitual drug user or a drunk, and not have been convicted of a misdemeanor within the preceding three years. Applicants would

University of Michigan law professor Yale Kamisar, commenting on the Supreme Court decision upholding the Customs Service's drug-testing program.

also be required to complete a handgun proficiency course.

Bans on the possession and sale of military-style assault weapons — like the one used in January's Stockton, Calif., schoolyard massacre — are approved in Santa Clara County, Los Angeles and by the California Legislature. Under the Santa Clara County ban, residents of unincorporated areas have 30 days to turn in the assault weapons or face charges. The Los Angeles ban makes it a misdemeanor to sell or own semiautomatic rifles and carbines with a capacity of 20 rounds or more, as well as short-barrel shotguns that hold six or more shells. The ordinance bans by name the Uzi, AK-47, AKM-47, AR-15, MAC-10 and MAC-11 guns. The statewide controls are approved in separate bills by the Assembly and state Senate and must be reconciled before being presented to Gov. George Deukmejian for signing.

The report of a law-enforcement consulting firm hired by the District of Columbia to investigate an internal police review of a failed 1986 drug sweep concludes that the Police Department probe resulted in a "major cover-up for many bad decisions by ranking officers of the department." The critical report by Murphy Associates Inc. calls the Metropolitan Police Department's investigation of the raid, known as Operation Caribbean Cruise, "horrendous," but does not make allegations of criminal misconduct by internal affairs investigators.

The U.S. Supreme Court upholds mandatory drug tests for Customs Service agents and railway employees on March 21 in a pair of decisions that are expected to encourage on-the-job drug testing of workers by their employers.

The rulings mark the first action by the High Court on the legality of employee drug testing, with a majority of the Justices saying that safety in the transportation industry and the integrity of drug agents are fundamental national concerns which outweigh the privacy rights of workers.

Forty-year-old Randall Dale Adams, who spent 12 years in a Texas prison for the 1976 shooting death of a Dallas policeman — a murder he has consistently said he did not commit — is freed March 21 after an appellate court ruled that he did not get a fair trial. The case gained nationwide attention in the 1988 documentary film "The Thin Blue Line," in which the chief prosecution witness, David Harris, recanted his trial testimony that Adams pulled the trigger on Officer Robert Wood and said Adams was not at the murder scene when Wood was killed.

Montana Gov. Stanley Stephens signs into law a bill permitting the death penalty in sexual abuse cases where a child victim dies, to take effect Oct. 1.

The number of violent crimes in Omaha, Neb., in 1988 increased by 9 percent over 1987 and Police Chief Robert Wadman says increases in youth violence and drug activity are contributing factors.

Oregon Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer and other officials plan to ask the Legislature to reinstate police roadblocks to check for drunken drivers. The state Supreme Court ruled in 1987 that roadblocks violated the state constitution.

The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously rules March 22 that FBI "rap-

sheets" — which document the arrest and conviction records of more than 24 million people — cannot be released to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. Justice John Paul Stevens notes that such disclosures would violate a section of the FoIA that concerns "unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."

A Long Beach, Calif., judge dismisses charges of resisting arrest against a black Hawthorne, Calif., police sergeant who was conducting a secretly videotaped sting operation against alleged police brutality, which culminated in his being pushed head first through a plate-glass window by a white Long Beach police officer in January. Municipal Judge Gary R. Hahn agrees on March 22 to drop the misdemeanor charges against Don Jackson, who says he plans to file suit against the City, its Police Department and the local police union.

The probe by New York City's Civilian Complaint Review Board into the August 1988 police riot in Tompkins Square Park, in which dozens of civilians were injured in a melee with baton-swinging police officers, is said to be stymied by a "blue wall of silence." The board's chairwoman, Mary Burke Nichols, says the seven-month investigation is hampered by the continued refusal of 40 sergeants and 400 officers to tell investigators about any wrongdoing they witnessed. Only 22 complaints have been forwarded to Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward, she says. Criminal charges have been filed against six officers in connection with the incident.

Kansas police officials end a three-year investigation into methamphet-

Continued on Page 6

March: Cop's killers convicted in NYC

Continued from Page 5

amine ring that allegedly operated clandestine labs in nine states. Twelve people are indicted by a Federal grand jury in connection with the drug ring.

U.S. District Judge John Hannum declares a mistrial in the racketeering trial of six former Philadelphia narcotics agents accused of shaking down drug dealers. The jury in the case declared itself hopelessly deadlocked after seven days of deliberations.

Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer's plan to crack down on recreational drug users is dealt a significant blow March 20 when a Maryland House committee rejects a proposal to suspend automatically the driver's li-

censes of people caught with even small amounts of drugs.

A state-sponsored drug and alcohol abuse facility opens March 27 in Lacombe, N.H. Persons convicted of more than one DUI offense will be required to spend seven consecutive days at the 34-bed center.

Forty-one District of Columbia inmates who were transferred to the county jail in Spokane, Wash., under a \$1.1-million "rent-a-cell" agreement are shipped back east by Spokane officials. The inmates reportedly jammed toilets, started fires and assaulted guards at the county lockup.

Three drug dealers are convicted

March 29 in the murder of New York City police officer Edward Byrne. Scott Cobb, Todd Scott and David McClary shot Byrne five times as he sat in his cruiser guarding the home of a witness in a drug case in February 1988.

COMINGS & GOINGS: New York City police officer Robert E. Machate is shot and killed March 3 as he and a partner struggle with two drug suspects. . . . Robert J. Griffith, a 35-year veteran of the Montana Highway Patrol, is tapped to head the agency, replacing Robert Landon. . . . Shelley, Ida., Police Chief Jim Miller dies on his 59th birthday March 2 in an automobile accident. . . . Malden, Mass., Police Chief James Keohane is suspended without pay March 15 after he

is implicated in a police exam scandal. . . . West Liberty, Iowa, Police Chief Marcus J. Montagna Jr. is fired March 10 for breaking administrative rules and procedures and is replaced by Roy Warson. Montagna had been on leave since being charged in October 1988 with sexual assault. . . . Former Multnomah County, Ore., Sheriff Fred Pearce is sworn in as head of the state Department of Corrections on March 16, replacing Michael Francke, who was stabbed to death Jan. 17. . . . Maine State Police Det. Giles Landry is fatally shot March 31 while investigating a child abuse complaint. . . . Cottageville, S.C., Police Chief Jerry Shelton is shot and killed March 25 at the local police station after arresting a young couple for speeding. . . . Seven Points,

Okla., Police Chief Bob Hudson is arrested and jailed March 28 on drug charges. . . . San Antonio police officer Gary Williams is killed with his own weapon March 27 during a traffic stop. He is the second city officer to die in three weeks. . . . Helena, Mont., Police Chief Bob Ware is named as the law enforcement representative to the state lottery commission, succeeding former Cascade County Sheriff Glen Osbourne. . . . Alexandria, Va., Cpl. Charles Hill, 40, becomes that city's first police officer in 16 years to be fatally shot, when he is killed March 22 by a halfway-house escapee. . . . Gulfport, Miss., Assistant Police Chief George Payne is named acting chief, succeeding the retired Chief H. T. Hargrove.

April: FBI promotions due for change

Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis halts all overtime for State Police after the state Legislature fails to provide additional funds to replenish an account that was exhausted with two months remaining in the fiscal year. The move could cause a slowdown in criminal investigations and reduce the number of troopers on the highway, as well as adding to the backlog of criminal cases in the courts.

A Federal District judge who ruled last year that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had systematically discriminated against Hispanics orders the Bureau to overhaul its promotional system. Judge Lucius D. Bunton 3d strictly limits the discretionary power of special agents in charge of the FBI's 58 field offices by overturning a procedure that allowed supervisory agents to disregard recommendations made by local promotion boards. Bunton also creates a three-member independent panel to investigate whether each of the more than 400 Hispanic agents who brought the class-action suit should be promoted.

Washington, D.C., Police Chief Maurice Turner submits his retirement papers on April 24. Turner, who has been Washington's police chief since 1981, denies that he will launch a campaign for mayor in 1990 and also discounts speculation that a continuing rift with Mayor Marion Barry is responsible for his decision.

The number of serious crimes reported to the nation's law enforcement agencies rose by 3 percent in 1988 over the preceding year, according to preliminary statistics from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, released on April 23.

After obtaining the first pay raise in three years, the Houston Police Patrolmen's Union says morale on the force is still low and low pay is cited by union officials as a cause.

U.S. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp says April 16 that his agency will declare illegal drug use a specific violation of public housing leases in order to ease the eviction process for local author-

ities. Kemp also announced he would exempt public housing authorities in Virginia from Federal rules that tend to tie up eviction proceedings with red tape.

The thousands of arrests of suspected drug dealers by the New York City Police Department's Tactical Narcotics Teams give rise to a jail-overcrowding crisis that threatens to gridlock the city's criminal justice system. The city's jails are jammed to 102 percent of capacity as of April 19, prompting U.S. District Judge Morris Lasker to order the city's Department of Correction to show that it can house the burgeoning inmate population without violating a 1981 order barring the housing of inmates in jailhouse reception areas and other inadequate facilities.

Acting quickly in the wake of last month's U.S. Supreme Court rulings that upheld mandatory drug-testing programs for railway employees and Customs Service agents, several law enforcement agencies propose or institute new or expanded drug-testing programs for their personnel, including the Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department, the St. Louis Police Department, and the Pittsburgh Police Bureau.

Philadelphia police officers vote down a proposal to change the department's 37-year-old shift schedule in an election held April 3-5, even though supporters said the proposal would have allowed more humane shifts and resulted in more police on nighttime patrol. One union official speculates that officers may have feared that acceptance of the shift-schedule change would provide Mayor W. Wilson Goode with a ploy for reneging on a promise to hire 1,000 police officers in the next three years.

CIA Director William H. Webster announces plans to establish an anti-drug unit of agents and intelligence analysts to target international narcotics traffickers and their worldwide cash flow. The unit, to be based at the CIA's Langley, Va., headquarters, will be staffed with personnel from the Drug Enforcement Administration, FBI, Customs



UP, UP, AND AWAY: An Army National Guard "Blackhawk" UH-60 helicopter lifts off on a mission. National Guardsmen in Louisiana and nearly every other state began assisting local police with drug detection, cargo screening, traffic control and other non-enforcement duties to free police manpower for anti-crime assignments.

Service, Coast Guard and National Security Agency, and will have access to the full spectrum of U.S. intelligence-gathering tools.

A record 627,402 inmates were in Federal and state prisons at the end of 1988, an increase of 7.4 percent over 1987, the Bureau of Justice Statistics reports on April 23. Prison populations in 18 states have doubled since 1980, the report adds.

The Washington, D.C., City Council passes an emergency law April 4 to allow police to arrest people loitering in designated illegal-drug zones. Mayor Marion Barry follows the Council's action by announcing a \$102-million anti-crime plan that includes hiring 700 police officers and increasing prison space.

A study released by the Los Angeles-based National Center for Computer Crime Data says losses from computer crime in the United States now total more than \$555 million a year. Only a very small percentage of the crimes are reported to police, the center says, and fewer still are prosecuted.

The Bureau of Justice Assistance will distribute drug-abuse grants totaling \$118.8 million to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and five U.S. territories before Oct. 1, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh announces April 23. The grants, to be allocated according to population, are to be matched by 25-percent contributions from local governments.

The Chicago Police Department launches an undercover operation April 11 in which officers sell specially doctored cocaine on street corners in an effort to arrest drug users and create a climate of suspicion between users and dealers. The agency says scores of dealers have been busted and dozens of cars confiscated since the new operation began.

National Guard helicopter crews in Louisiana begin helping local police with drug enforcement efforts on April 15, after Congress allots \$1.2 million to the state to pay Guardsmen for the duty.

Drug enforcement agents in Tampa, Fla., seize 46.5 pounds of crack April 3, in what is said to be the nation's second-largest crack bust ever. Three men are

arrested at two drug laboratories.

Residents of the Roxbury section of Boston file a lawsuit accusing the city of providing inadequate police protection against drug dealers operating out of housing projects. The suit seeks increased police patrols.

Nicodemo Scarfo, the reputed organized crime boss of Philadelphia and Atlantic City, N.J., is sentenced along with seven associates to life imprisonment April 6. Scarfo avoided a possible death sentence when a judge ruled that there was insufficient evidence of aggravating circumstances in the killing of a mob rival.

Violent crime in Minnesota fell by 6.4 percent during the first quarter of 1989 compared to the same period the previous year, officials report. Non-violent crime dropped by 2.3 percent, and crime in urban areas decreased by 2.9 percent.

Police on the Hawaiian island of Maui identify four major youth gangs operating on the island, and say they are involved in assaults, drug trafficking, intimidation, thefts and burglary.

April: Comings & Goings

COMINGS & GOINGS: Former Anchorage, Alaska, Police Chief **Rnn Otte** will take over the command of the seven-member Palmer Police Department in June. . . . Ottawa County, Okla., Sheriff **Therl Whittle** will stay on the job until April 25, when he faces a hearing on a 50-count indictment that includes embezzlement charges. . . . Picayune, Miss., Police Chief **Richard Martin** resigns, citing personal reasons, effective April 30. . . . Detective **Lieut. Keith Carr** is named to finish the term of ousted Sullivan County, Tenn., Sheriff **Mike Gardner**. . . . North Ridgeville, Ohio, Police Chief **Richard Kreps** is demoted to lieutenant April 19 for voiding a City Councilwoman's speeding ticket. **Capt. Ron Bauer** is named to replace him. . . . Allen County, Ind., chief deputy **Charles**

(Bud) Meeks is appointed executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association. . . . Former CIA public affairs director **William M. Baker**, a 20-year FBI veteran, returns to the Bureau as assistant director of the Criminal Investigation Division. . . . Maj. **Thomas E. Daily**, a 29-year Kansas City, Kan., Police Department veteran, will become chief May 1, replacing **Allan Meyers**. . . . **Gary F. Egan**, former director of the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, is indicted April 10 on multiple charges of criminal conspiracy and conflict of interest. . . . Dallas Police Chief **Mack M. Vines** is elected president of the Police Executive Research Forum, succeeding Baltimore County, Md., Police Chief **Cornelius J. Behan**. Also elected to the organization's board are Tucson, Ariz.,

Police Chief **Peter Ronstadt** and Boise, Ida., Police Chief **James Carvino**. . . . Calumet City, Ill., patrolman **James Horka** returns to work April 19 after he was reinstated to his job by a Cook County judge. Horka was fired after a 1987 incident in which he waited outside an apartment for 27 minutes before attempting to rescue a young girl who was being raped inside. . . . Crenshaw, Miss., police officer **Butch Parish**, 39, is fatally shot April 1. . . . U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent **Jorge Villar** and ex-Dade County, Fla., police officer **Alex Marrero** are charged with bribery and conspiracy to distribute cocaine. . . . Former First Lady **Nancy Reagan** joins Los Angeles Police Chief **Daryl Gates** and a police SWAT team in an April 6 drug raid that yields 14 arrests.

May: "Drug inspection" halted; California curbs assault weapons

New York Mayor **Edward I. Koch** unveils a one-year budget May 18 that calls for the hiring of 2,200 police officers. The \$26.6-billion budget also proposes spending \$201 million for the construction of a new police academy.

Volusia County, Fla., Sheriff **Bob Vogel**, a former state trooper who pioneered the use of drug courier profiles along Interstate 95, agrees to take down a bogus "narcotics inspection" sign along I-95 after Florida Transportation Secretary **Kaye Henderson** objects to it. Deputies would stop and inspect cars that made abrupt U-turns after seeing the official-looking sign.

A Brunswick, Ga., jury rules May 9 that **Lieut. William Kempton** acted in self-defense when he fatally shot **Grady Steven Branch**, who led police on a chase after failing to pay for \$10 in gasoline. Branch was killed after firing shots, including one that wounded Kempton.

More than 10,000 unionized Chicago police officers will receive a \$1,250 lump-sum payment and a 1-percent increase in base pay following a hard-fought nine-month arbitration battle. The settlement gives the police parity with city firefighters.

Michigan Gov. **James Blanchard** names 24 members to a new council of local, state and federal officials that will coordinate crime-fighting efforts in the state. The council, called **Partners in Crime**, includes State Attorney General **Frank Kelley**, Detroit Police Chief **William Hart**, Special Agent in Charge **Hal Heltzerhoff** of the FBI's Detroit office, and **William Coonce** of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

California Gov. **George Deukmejian** signs into law the nation's first law restricting the sale and possession of assault weapons. After June 1, the guns may only be possessed by those

with a special-needs permit. The law also increases penalties for crimes in which assault weapons are used.

Randy Kraft, who authorities believe killed nearly 40 people in three states, is convicted by a Santa Ana jury on May 12 of killing 16 young men over a 12-year period. Kraft was arrested in 1983 after California Highway Patrol officers stopped him for erratic driving and discovered a dead U.S. Marine in the passenger seat.

An in-house sting ordered by Long Beach, Calif., Police Chief **Lawrence Binkley** results in internal affairs investigations of three supervisors who mishandled complaints of police misconduct phoned in — unbeknownst to them — by fellow officers recruited by the

requires law enforcement agencies to report hate crimes to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, which will track racist groups and statewide trends. The House defeats a measure on May 30 that would have banned possession of some assault weapons and imposed a seven-day waiting period on handgun sales. Voters will decide on a handgun waiting period during a 1990 referendum.

Gov. **Ned WeWherter** of Tennessee signs legislation May 23 that bars convicted felons from serving as sheriffs in the state or running for the office. At least 19 Tennessee sheriffs are said to have been convicted of felonies in the past decade, including drug offenses.

Texas criminal justice officials

"I have to go to the community and say, 'You're right. Some supervisors aren't taking complaints.'"

Long Beach, Calif., Police Lawrence Binkley, on the ramifications of an in-house sting operation.

Chief for the operation. The sting is ordered after local residents allege that complaints had gone unrecorded or ignored. Binkley says he is "disappointed" by the inaction of two sergeants and one detective on the telephoned complaints because he had defended his troops against the allegations by local residents.

A New Jersey report says violent crime in the state increased by 9 percent during 1988. Overall crime rose by 1 percent, the report adds.

The Florida House votes unanimously on May 29 to adopt two bills aimed at cracking down on bias-motivated crimes. One bill increases by one step the penalty for crimes shown to be motivated by bigotry. The second bill

express alarm after a report showing that the number of juveniles arrested in the state for violent crimes, including murder, rape and robbery, rose by nearly 89 percent during the 1980's — a rate nearly 10 times that of the state's juvenile population growth. The report by the Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council shows that drug arrests among the state's youth have climbed by 57 percent during the same period.

The St. Paul, Minn., Police Federation files state and federal lawsuits against the city, charging that lateral hiring policies are being used to circumvent local Civil Service recruitment pools and bring more minorities into the Police Department. The state suit, which goes to trial May 31, seeks the

Continued on Page 9

The year in focus: Order in the Court

Perhaps it was the absence of Ed Meese from the scene, or the substitution of George Bush's "kinder, gentler" tone for the feisty, roll-back-the-clock constitutional perspective of the Reagan Administration. For whatever reason, though, the first year of Supreme Court activity during the Bush era bore few of the hallmarks of the Court as it was perceived in recent years.

That's not to say that 1989 was without its high-water marks on the Supreme Court calendar. The nine Justices tackled several cases directly affecting law enforcement practices, and, for the first time, cleared the way for law enforcement agencies to begin employee drug testing programs.

In the first of two drug-testing decisions, the Court upheld the right of the U.S. Customs Service to require drug tests of newly hired employees, those transferred into narcotics interdiction, or those whose assignments require that they carry firearms. The March 21 decision was paired with a similar case involving railway employees, in which the Court approved drug tests because public safety was at stake.

The pair of decisions did not touch on the question of random drug testing, but did serve to underscore one key aspect of the tests' overall legality by stating that the integrity of drug agents and safety in the transportation industry were fundamental concerns that outweighed the privacy rights of workers. In *National Treasury Employees Union v. Von Raab*, Justice **Anthony Kennedy** wrote for the 5-to-4 majority that the Federal Government's "compelling interests in safeguarding our borders and the public safety outweigh the privacy expectations of employees who seek to be promoted to positions that directly involve the interdictions of illegal drugs or that require the incumbent to carry a firearm." As such, he continued, "The testing of these employees is reasonable under the Fourth Amendment."

Any lingering hopes that the Supreme Court might tighten up the drug-testing ruling as a result of other appeals were largely swept away in November when the Justices declined to hear an appeal of the Boston Police Department's random drug-testing program. That program, which applied to officers who carry firearms or who are involved in drug interdiction, even when there is no probable cause that an officer is abusing drugs, was challenged by Boston police officers on Fourth Amendment grounds.

Drug testing was not the only subject with a broad impact on law enforcement policy on which the Court ruled. Among other 1989 decisions that had implications for police officers and their agencies were:

¶ Police Training and Liability: The Supreme Court on Feb. 28 ruled that municipalities may be found liable for constitutional rights violations resulting from failures to train employees properly, but placed strict limits on when such liabilities occur. The case arose from the 1978 arrest of a Canton, Ohio, woman for a speeding violation. **Geraldine Harris** became incoherent after her arrest and collapsed on the floor of a local police station. Officers at the scene, however, did not call for medical assistance, and Harris was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from several emotional ailments that would require hospitalization and out-patient treatment. She brought a suit against the City of Canton, charging it with constitutional and civil rights violations, assault and battery charges and false arrest and sought \$3 million in damages.

In an opinion written by Justice **Byron White**, the Court put police agencies on notice: "We hold today that the inadequacy of policy training may serve as the basis for . . . liability only where the failure to train amounts to deliberate indifference to the rights of persons with whom the police come into contact."

¶ Freedom of Information Act: The Supreme Court ruled on March 22 that FBI arrest and conviction records on up to 24 million people may not be made public under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The case involved two freedom-of-information requests by CBS News and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, which in 1978 sought "rap sheets" on three men whose business deals were being investigated. Records on two of the men — both dead — were released but the Government refused to turn over records on the surviving man, citing privacy concerns.

In the Supreme Court's unanimous opinion on the matter, Justice **John Paul Stevens** wrote that disclosure of the information would violate FOIA provisions dealing with "an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy."

"The privacy interest in maintaining the practical obscurity of rap sheet information will always be high," wrote Stevens.

¶ Miranda Warnings: Police, when advising criminal suspects of their rights, may change the wording of the Miranda warnings as long as what the officer says is equivalent in meaning, the High Court ruled on June 16.

The ruling sprang from an appeal brought by a Chicago man who was arrested on attempted murder charges. The arresting officers advised **Gary James Eagan** of his right to remain silent and of his right to be represented by an attorney. Eagan was told he would be given an attorney "if and when you go to court." Eagan was convicted and sentenced to 35 years in prison.

Eagan appealed his conviction and a Federal appeals court ruled in his favor, stating that the warning given Eagan by Chicago police was inadequate, confusing and misleading in that it appeared to link the suspect's right to an attorney to a "future event," i.e., a trial date. But the Supreme Court, referring to its landmark 1966 *Miranda* decision, ruled that it had never insisted that Miranda warnings be given in "the exact form described in the decision."

The case, *Duckworth v. Eagan*, will not be the Court's final say on the *Miranda* issue. In October, the Justices agreed to hear an Illinois case that some say could further constrict the *Miranda*-related rights of suspects. An Illinois appeals court had ruled that police violated an inmate's rights when they planted an undercover agent in jail to question him about a murder. State officials argued that the Supreme Court's 1966 *Miranda* ruling only should protect suspects against police coercion, and that the inmate in question was not coerced into implicating himself in an unsolved 1984 homicide. The Supreme Court will decide on the issue sometime in 1990.



Bennett



Turner



Ward



Brown



Bundy

Names & Faces: people who shaped 1989

Drug czar vs. drug lords

The inauguration of **George Bush** as President on Jan. 20 did not bring a host of personnel changes at the uppermost levels of Federal law enforcement, but in one key area Bush brought back a former Reagan-era Cabinet member to fill the new, never-before-filled position of Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Former Education Secretary **William Bennett**, who won Senate confirmation as "drug czar" on March 9, taking on the task of coordinating the Government's multifaceted drug-fighting efforts. Much of the first several months of his tenure was spent in formulating the National Drug Control Strategy outlined by President Bush during a Sept. 5 address to the nation.

Bennett's feisty personality became a familiar feature on countless TV and radio shows as he lobbied support for the anti-drug movement, and he proved eminently quotable. On one occasion, when asked by a *Cable News Network* interviewer whether he had any moral qualms about beheading convicted drug dealers — as is done in some Asian countries — Bennett replied: "Ask most Americans if they saw somebody on the streets selling drugs to their kids, what they would feel morally justified in doing — tear them limb from limb. There's no moral problem there. I used to teach ethics — trust me."

Joining Bennett in the drug-policy office is a familiar face in Federal law enforcement, **Stanley Morris**, who was named deputy director for supply reduction. Morris had served as Director of the U.S. Marshals Service since 1983.

One Federal official who tried unsuccessfully to win appointment as drug czar left Government service on July 31 after eight years as Commissioner of U.S. Customs. **William von Raab**, an often-acerbic critic of Federal drug enforcement efforts, used the occasion of his resignation to hurl a few more barbs at the Bush Administration's drug-fighting strategies, describing them as "riddled in complacency" and characterized by "political jockeying, backstabbing and malaise." Von Raab was replaced in October by **Carol Boyd Hallett**, a former California legislator who said she would work to bring the agency's commercial operations up to par with its enforcement duties.

Not shy, just retiring

Any number of large U.S. cities have enjoyed relative continuity of police administration over the past several years, as chiefs held onto their jobs through most of the 1980's — in some cases, weathering numerous storms in the process. For some of that number, 1989 brought a new face in the executive suite.

Washington, D.C., Police Chief **Maurice Turner** was one of those who had steered a course through rough waters for many years. Nonetheless, the April announcement of Turner's resignation from the post he had held since 1981 caught many by surprise. Turner stepped down on July 31, with many D.C. insiders believing that the chief's public battles with Mayor **Marion Barry** over police hiring and drug-fighting strategies had spurred him into retirement. In July, Barry appointed **Isaac Fulwood Jr.**, who had been assistant chief in charge of field operations since 1985, to succeed Turner.

Another chief executive who had risen to the challenge of an often-stormy tenure likewise stepped down unexpectedly last year. **Benjamin Ward**, the first black man to head the New York City Police Department, called it a career on Oct. 22, citing the effects of a chronic asthma condition. Lame-duck Mayor **Edward I. Koch** quickly chose Ward's First Deputy Commissioner, **Richard Condon**, to head the agency, but Condon, as it turned out, was only to serve for a couple of months. Mayor-elect **David Dinkins**, soon to be the city's first black mayor, launched a nationwide search that led to the selection of Houston Police Chief **Lee P. Brown** on Dec. 18.

Brown, only the second non-New Yorker ever selected as NYPD commissioner, maintained a relatively low profile prior to his Jan. 22 swearing-in and did not disclose any ideas he might have in store for the agency. [On Jan. 19, 1990, Brown's last day on the job in Houston, Mayor **Kathryn Whitmire** surprised many when she reached two levels down into the Houston P.D.'s executive ranks and named Deputy Chief **Elizabeth Watson**, commander of the city's West Side station, as the new police chief. Watson becomes the first female chief in a city of more than one million population. More in the next issue of *LEN*.]

New police chiefs took the helm in several other large American cities during 1989. **Marty M. Tapscott**, a former Flint, Mich., police chief who previously served for 27 years in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, became Richmond, Va.'s first black police chief in August. Tapscott succeeded Col. **Frank S. Duling**, who retired in July after a 21-year tenure as police chief. In July, **Edward V. Woods** became commissioner of the Baltimore Police Department, succeeding the retiring **Edward Tilghman**. The Milwaukee Police Department, which once went more than 40 years without changing chiefs, had three different police chiefs during 1989, as **Robert J. Ziarnik** led the agency until his retirement in April, when **LeRoy A. Jahnke** stepped in as acting chief. In November, former Port Huron, Ill., Police Chief **Philip Arreola** was sworn in as chief of the 1,950-officer force. A new chief took the reins in Nashville on Sept. 1, in the person of **Robert Kirchner**, a 25-year veteran who succeeded **Joe Casey**, who had headed the 1,110-officer force for 16 years. For **Robert Wadman**, 1989 wrote the final chapter to the story of his long-running battle to keep his job of seven years as Police Chief in Omaha, Neb. Once fired by a meddling mayor, Wadman had won back his job in the courts, then lost it again when the case was reopened and the state's highest court ruled against him. In October, Wadman assumed new duties as chief in Aurora, Ill. And, in December, Kansas City, Mo., Chief **Larry J. Joiner** announced he would step down in June 1990, closing out a 30-year career.

Ignoble ends

Other careers ended not because of retirements or better job offers, but under less favorable circumstances. In Connecticut, revelations that State Police personnel routinely recorded phone conversations in police barracks — including those between suspects and their lawyers — led to the ouster of Supt. **Lester Forst** on Nov. 12 after eight years at the top. Former Hartford Police Chief **Bernard R. Sullivan** was named to succeed Forst.

A cocaine habit claimed the policing career of Brockton, Mass., Police Chief **Richard Sproules**, who resigned Nov. 1 after being arrested and suspended for reportedly pilfering cocaine from the department's evidence room. Sproules' admission of drug abuse brought shock and disbelief to the city of 95,000, since Sproules was known as a top narcotics fighter who appeared in local radio and TV spots urging children to stay away from drugs. He was indicted in November and later that month entered a drug treatment program. Lieut. **Robert DiCarli** was named acting chief of the 200-member department.

San Diego County, Calif., Sheriff **John Duffy** announced Dec. 11, in a statement laden with bitterness, that he would not seek an unprecedented sixth term, saying the local press had driven him from office by publishing allegations that he had used public monies to pay for a security system for his home. "The media has won. Let's concede," said Duffy, who had been San Diego County sheriff since 1971.

Up the coast in San Francisco, Police Chief **Frank Jordan** confronted what may have ranked among the most difficult decisions of his career — whether or not to fire his brother, Deputy Chief **Jack Jordan**, who faced charges before the city's Police Commission that he attempted to cover up matters

pertaining to an officer allegedly involved in the beating of a United Farm Workers union official. The deputy chief had also come under increasing public fire for his failure to dispatch police supervisors to an October protest by AIDS activists that ended in what witnesses likened to a police riot. Putting fraternal bonds aside, Chief Jordan requested his brother's resignation, and Jack Jordan complied on Nov. 13, ending a 29-year career.

Bad guys, good guys

Perhaps as with any year, 1989 had its share of heroes and villains. One such villain, **Patrick Purdy**, intruded on the American consciousness in January like a scene from a grade-B horror movie, when he entered a Stockton, Calif., schoolyard and opened fire on a crowd of children at play, killing five and wounding numerous others with rapid fire from an AK-47 assault rifle before fatally shooting himself. In staging the massacre, Purdy probably did more to aid the cause of gun control than any other single individual or act in 1989, as state after state moved to ban or sharply restrict the sale and possession of semiautomatic, military-style assault rifles. In July, the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms made permanent a four-month-old temporary ban on the importation of semiautomatic assault rifles that do not meet specific statutory requirements.

The life and death of **Ted Bundy** may have had no similar legislative impact, but the notorious serial killer died no less a villain than Patrick Purdy. After exhausting judicial appeals that had postponed his execution for several years, Bundy died in the electric chair in a Florida prison on Jan. 24. Law enforcement agents scrambled to interview the slick, articulate killer in the days before his death in an attempt to gain insights into what motivated Bundy to carry out his deadly deeds and elicit information that might help to clear a number of unsolved homicides. Bundy also claimed involvement in several other murders to which he had not been previously been linked.

To police officers, **Randall Dale Adams** represented one of the lowest life forms — a cop killer. Yet for 12 years, while serving a life sentence, Adams steadfastly denied any involvement in the 1976 murder of Dallas police officer **Robert Wood**. On March 21, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals gave Adams back his freedom, overturning his conviction and ruling that the former death-row inmate did not get a fair trial. Adams' claims of innocence and his efforts to obtain freedom became the basis for the acclaimed documentary film "The Thin Blue Line," in which the chief witness for the prosecution in the case all but recanted the testimony that had incriminated Adams. In fact, the witness intimated, Adams was nowhere near the scene when Officer Wood was murdered.

If any heroes emerged from the sordid Stuart case in Boston — in which husband and father-to-be **Charles Stuart** apparently murdered his pregnant wife, **Carol**, and seriously wounded himself in an elaborate scheme — the list would likely be topped by the Massachusetts State Police dispatcher and his Boston Police Department counterpart who took the initial calls for help placed by Stuart from his car phone. Stuart hit the emergency number on his cellular car phone to report that he and his wife had been shot by a man who commandeered their car and drove them to an unknown location during a robbery attempt on Oct. 23. Through the efforts of State Police dispatcher **Gary McLaughlin** and Boston police dispatcher **Brian Cunningham**, rescuers located the Stuart car and got them to a hospital, where the dying **Carol Stuart** gave birth to a premature boy who survived only 17 days. After recovering from his wounds, **Stuart**, who was white, fingered a black male assailant in a police lineup. But the police investigation ultimately identified Stuart as the prime suspect in the case, and **Stuart**, the one-time focus of nationwide sympathies, killed himself early this month when he learned that his tangled web of intrigue had come unraveled.

May: Sheriffs sting with home-made crack

Continued from Page 7

dismissal of a former Minneapolis park patrol agent of black and American Indian descent. At issue is the city's Rule 17, which allows St. Paul to seek qualified candidates from surrounding agencies in order to obtain skills that cannot be found within the local candidate pool. A Federal suit will charge reverse discrimination as a result of St. Paul's use of the hiring policy.

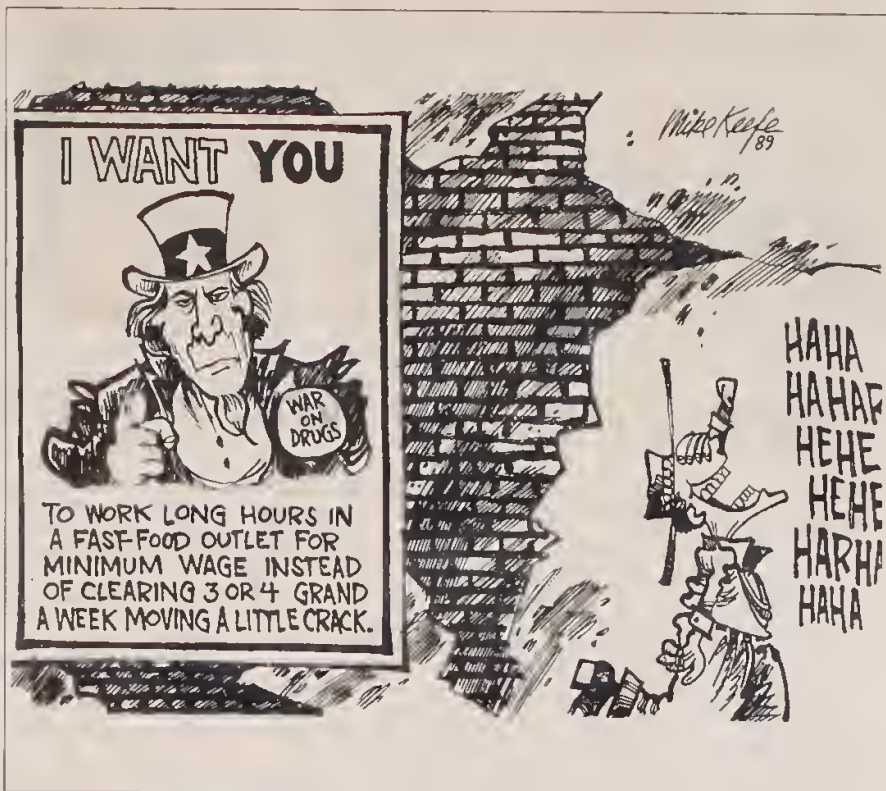
At least two Florida sheriff's departments are criticized for their practice of synthesizing cocaine into crack for use in reverse sting operations that have resulted in hundreds of arrests. Officials of the Broward and Polk County sheriff's offices defend the practice, saying it is simply a way of supplying undercover agents with enough of the drug to make successful street arrests and ensure convictions.

The Boston Globe reports May 18 that lawmen in Plymouth County, Mass., have put together a list of 11 suspects in the murder of Sandra A. Botelho, who they believe probably died at the hands of a suspected serial killer who has murdered at least nine young women — and perhaps as many as 11 — and dumped their bodies alongside busy highways in the New Bedford area. Botelho's body was found April 24 along Interstate 195 near Marion, Mass. Meanwhile, Bristol County authorities continue to track down leads in the case with the help of the FBI and other police agencies.

At least two of the three firearms experts whose efforts led to the dismissal of murder charges against a Los Angeles sheriff's deputy will be part of a team reviewing the Los Angeles Police Department's firearms testing unit to find out how the examination of the alleged murder weapon was apparently bungled. The Los Angeles Times reports May 17 that top LAPD brass decided to order the outside review into how the department's ballistics technicians misinterpreted tests aimed at linking a gun found in the car of Rickey Ross, an 18-year veteran of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, to the murders of three prostitutes. Murder charges against Ross are dropped on May 15 at the prosecution's request, after two firearms experts summoned by Deputy District Attorney William Hodgman confirm the findings of another expert hired by the defense, who testified that markings on a spent cartridge case found at one crime scene did not match those test-fired from Ross' 9mm Smith & Wesson.

The anticrime initiatives announced May 15 by President Bush do not go far enough in combatting crime and drug trafficking at the state and local level, say a cross-section of national police leaders, many of whom voice disappointment in the proposals and say they are unsure whether the President's approach will have a significant impact on criminal activity. Bush's program includes making permanent the two-month-old ban on some imported semi-automatic assault weapons, spending \$1 billion for new prisons, and adding 825 new agents to Federal law enforcement agencies.

Police and prosecutors in Boston vow to apply heat to the city's increasing problems with criminal youth gangs,



announcing on May 24 the formation of a task force aimed at slashing the amount of time it takes to prosecute youthful offenders charged with gang-related crimes. Five veteran prosecutors are named to a unit that will handle gang-related cases on a two-track basis, which should cut the time between a probable-cause hearing and a trial.

A Federal judge on May 8 lifts a 1979 court order that imposed strict quotas on the New York State Police for hiring minorities and women, noting that the "remarkable change" in the composition of the agency's personnel no longer warranted court-ordered guidelines. Judge James T. Foley of the Federal District Court in Albany turns down the state's request that he leave in place a reduced version of the quotas,

and instead supports a U.S. Justice Department's position that the quotas be vacated entirely.

Three drug dealers who murdered rookie New York City police officer Edward Byrne in February 1988 are sentenced to the maximum 25 years to life in prison. Judge Thomas Demakos recommends that Scott Cobb, Philip Copeland and Todd Scott never be eligible for parole. A fourth defendant, triggerman David McClary, is convicted June 6 and given a 25-year-to-life sentence.

A special Massachusetts panel investigating the November 1988 death of a police academy cadet concludes on May 17 that "the drill instructor approach... has no place in a police

training program." The report, by a special committee of state legislators, law enforcement authorities, educational and medical experts, recommends that cadet training and the instructor chain of command be overhauled. A total of 16 cadets in the August 1988 class at the Agawam Police Academy sustained injuries after a rigorous training exercise and one of them later died.

COMINGS & GOINGS Handen, Conn., Police Chief John Ambrogio is suspended without pay May 18 on charges of insubordination and misconduct. Haverhill, Mass., police Det. Michael Fasulo, the son of Police Chief Daniel Fasulo, is found innocent May 17 of charges he traded police information to drug dealers for cocaine. Piquette, Miss., Police Chief

Richie B. Martin resigns May 4, citing health problems. Ex-Grand Rapids, Mich., police officer Clarence Rutliff is convicted of manslaughter for shooting his estranged wife, District Judge Carol Irons. Maj. Thomas Rice Sr. is named Superintendent of the Ohio Highway Patrol on May 18, succeeding Col. Jack Walsh, who was fired after refusing a demotion for taking an expense-paid trip to South Africa. Juliene Maska is appointed as Kansas' first statewide victims' rights coordinator. FBI agent Bernard F. Hahley is named assistant U.S. attorney on May 19, overseeing a new Helena, Mont., office. Daniel Root is suspended as town marshal of DeBeque, Colo., but says he will fight misconduct allegations and stay on the job. FBI agents arrest Love County, Okla., Sheriff Wesley Liddell Jr. and Police Officer Roger Ray Hillman on May 18 on charges of conspiracy to commit violence. Ousted Ottawa County, Okla., Sheriff Therl Whittle is reinstated to his job by a judge who overturns an earlier move by county commissioners to unseat him because of 50 charges involving embezzlement and mismanagement of public funds. Starlett Curry, the new mayor of Conroe, Tex., asks three-year Police Chief Michael Arthur to resign. Miramar, Fla., Police Chief Roy C. McLaren dies of congestive heart failure on May 25 at age 61. The former director of field operations for the International Association of Chiefs of Police also served as chief in Arlington, Va., and Novato, Calif. The Ohio Peace Officer Training Council bestows its first Distinguished Law Enforcement Service Award on Bowling Green, Ohio, Police Officer Grant Tansel Munday, Tex., Police Officer Perry Floyd Patton is killed in a shootout with a robbery suspect. Misdemeanor charges are filed against Gooding County, Ida., Chief Deputy Carl Taylor for allegedly accepting a \$6,000 loan from a man he was investigating. A district judge dismisses an indictment against Nye County, Nev., Sheriff Harold Davis, accused last July of filing \$270 in bogus travel reimbursement forms.

June: Back to the drawing board for San Francisco promotions

Chicago Police Supt. LeRoy Martin says the city's Police Board is too lenient in meting out discipline to police officers, especially those accused of drug offenses, and often overrules his recommendations for dismissal of officers from the department. Martin's response comes after a Chicago Tribune investigation that showed only 12 of 35 officers recommended for dismissal by the department in 1988 were actually fired.

San Francisco Police Department officials submit a tentative timetable to U.S. District Judge Robert Peckham for giving promotional tests that will ensure appointment of minority and female officers to higher police ranks. The plan, submitted June 14, calls for new promotional exams to the rank of sergeant, assistant inspector, lieutenant

"As we have learned again and again, you can't just talk tough; you have to be able to find the dollars to back up your words."

Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, sizing up President Bush's May 15 anti-crime proposals.

and captain to begin in December, with appointments made by June 30, 1990. Meanwhile, the department continues to hire and promote under a 1979 consent decree.

The Dallas Police Department begins to secure arrest warrants from jailhouse magistrates at the time of arrest

to comply with an order by Dallas County criminal district judges that requires jailed felony suspects to be released after 72 hours unless formal charges are filed by police. The order, in effect since June 5, allows judges to grant extensions of the deadline when officers have problems reaching complainants and witnesses or in instances

where laboratory analyses of evidence materials are not yet complete.

The Maryland Court of Appeals rules on June 7 that Harford County sheriff's deputies are state employees, thereby making the state responsible for damages resulting from liability claims against a sheriff's department.

An armed private security patrol begins operations in a massive apartment complex in the Roxbury and Dorchester sections of Boston to keep drug dealers out as the "Granite Properties" undergoes an \$80-million renovation. Security force members are licensed to carry firearms and have special police powers, and have the cooperation of the Boston Police Department, which provides 40 hours of po-

Chronology continued on Page 14

The 1989 LEN People of the Year: the UCR study & redesign team



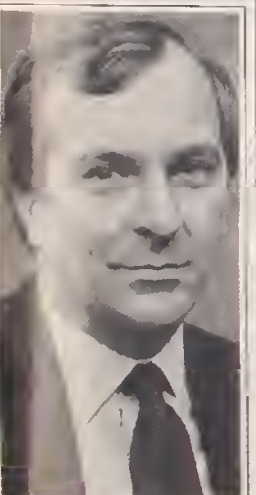
Paul White (BJS)



Benjamin Renshaw (BJS)



Paul Zolbe (FBI)



Eugene Poggio (Abt Associates)

Continued from Page 1

no less than three committees, a two-agency task force, project staffs from two different contractors, and practitioners from a willing pilot-test agency who worked on NIBRS at various times. Through it all, the process has been and remains a dynamic one, according to Paul A. Zolbe, who retired in 1987 after nine years as chief of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

"Back then we looked at things altogether differently than we are looking at it now," notes Zolbe, "mainly because a lot more cooks have been brought into the kitchen and indicated things that we hadn't thought of back then."

And, he adds, "They're in the midst of cooking in the kitchen right now."

Of course, most people are familiar with the havoc potential presented by having too many cooks at work on a given pot of broth. Or, put in the context of contemporary bureaucracy, there are few things more often maligned by armchair philosophers than committees — governmental statistics being one of those things. Committees, it is said, set out to design a horse and end up with a camel. They are best at "taking minutes and wasting hours." Statistics, on the other hand, have been said to rank lower than "lies" and "damned lies" on the evolutionary scale of mis-truths.

It might seem, then, that putting a committee — or several — to work on redesigning a venerable system of data-collection and analysis would give rise to exponentially increased opportunity for philosophical smirking and second-guessing. Not this time.

In the case of NIBRS, the numerous players in the evolving drama appear to have kept their eyes on the prize — even though the exact nature of that "prize" may have been fuzzy through much of the process. Under such circumstances, the fact that the efforts of so many players led to a horse and not a camel simply makes the endeavor and its results all the more remarkable.

Time for a Fresh Look

Back in 1977, the IACP and NSA could scarcely have known what kind of door they were opening when, in separate, tersely worded resolutions, they called on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to fund "an in-depth study and review of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program in an effort to meet contemporary law enforcement needs." At that time, the organizations could not have foreseen the enormous strides in information technology that were waiting just around the corner. They knew that a lot of things had changed dramatically in the nearly 20 years since the last thorough review, and that it was well nigh time for another hard look.

"Law enforcement had gone well beyond [UCR limitations] in their day-to-day usage of information," Zolbe recalls. "Consequently, law enforcement appreciated that it was necessary to go ahead and do something to revamp the UCR — which was the logical thing to do, rather than start from scratch, which would be prohibitive and almost criminal."

It took another few years of nearly identical resolutions — with the Bu-

reau of Justice Statistics substituted for the defunct LEAA as the funding source of choice — before the associations' call was answered. In September 1982, under contract from BJS, the Cambridge, Mass., consulting firm of Abt Associates Inc. launched a three-phase examination of the UCR program's past, present and possible future. The project team from Abt reported to a joint BJS-FBI task force [see box, Page 1], which in turn briefed and consulted with an 18-member steering committee [see box, Page 11], which represented nearly every professional discipline relevant to the task at hand.

No Base Left Uncovered

The broad-based committee "just had to be," Zolbe notes. "All of us in Washington could have sat down and blue-skied a fantastic system, and we may have come up with exactly what we came up with, but if it weren't for the cooperation and absolutely futuristic outlook on the part of law enforcement itself, it would have been fruitless for us to even make an effort. Now there isn't anybody that can come forward

"It's like the car or the phone. The development of the technology that made those things possible turned them into necessities. So it is with the new UCR."

and say, 'Our voice was not heard.' We even went out and got an outside entity, Abt, to come in and do what it is they do best. So if there's a base we didn't cover, no one's told me about it yet."

The first two phases of the UCR study, which culminated in the May 1985 publication "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program," employed a variety of mechanisms to assess current and historic criticisms of the UCR program and to determine the needs and desires of data collectors and users. Under the direction of Eugene C. Poggio, the Abt team visited with law enforcement agencies and state UCR programs, interviewed numerous criminal justice researchers, and convened a national conference of crime-data experts. One survey by Abt of state and local law enforcement agencies drew 3,400 responses — a response rate of better than 60 percent. From all of these input-sampling methods emerged what Poggio and his colleagues termed "a remarkable consensus on desirable improvements to be made."

"The big change," according to Poggio, was to be a switch to incident-based rather than summary-based reporting. Yet as dramatic a change in the UCR as incident-based reporting represents, it is essentially a reflection of a data-gathering reality in law enforcement. Incident-based reports featuring multiple data elements are by far the norm among police agencies.

Catching Up to the Field

"Law enforcement has this data readily available to it, and is in essence collecting it now," observes Zolbe. "The object of the revamped UCR is to put in a usable and disseminatable format, and doing that in a more macro way than what is available in most agencies."

J. Harper Wilson, who succeeded Zolbe as chief of the UCR Section, oversaw the third phase of the UCR study — the development and implementation of formatting and guidelines — and as such had a great deal to do with decisions as to what actually went into the NIBRS program. One of the "driving forces" as to what was adopted, he notes, "was whether this information is normally collected or should normally be collected by law enforcement in the routine course of business. One of the criteria was not to request or require law enforcement to go out and collect statistics for its own sake. We wanted something that would better utilize the data they were already digging up in the investigation and resolution of cases."

Those data will include 52 distinct elements pertaining to the offense, the victim, the offender, and any property involved. Where the UCR now focuses predominantly on eight serious offenses known as Part I or Index crimes — murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor

lines by calling in Conrad Banner, a former deputy assistant director of the Bureau who had headed the FBI's Identification Division and was regarded as one of the fathers of the National Crime Information Center program. He became, according to Wilson, "the 1-dot-ter and the t-crossover."

Banner, working with FBI personnel from the UCR and User Services sections, began "putting meat on the bones of this skeleton that had been created," recalls White, "and that in itself was a rather lengthy process, with an awful lot of give and take between the FBI and its constituents." At least once a year, the FBI would hold a national conference of UCR contributors and users at which the latest version of NIBRS standards and specifications would be presented for participants' reactions. At the same time, a pilot test of NIBRS standards, run by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division in mid-1987, resulted in further refinements of the system.

Many Things to Many People

The final specifications that were

published in July 1988 put NIBRS in a position of being many things to many people without sacrificing or diminishing the UCR program's original and primary goal of providing an administrative and operational tool for law enforcement executives. Participation in the program is differentiated into "full" and "limited" strains, with full participation requiring that an agency have the data processing and other resources needed to meet NIBRS standards. If an agency is unable to meet all of the offense-reporting requirements of full participation, it may participate on a limited basis, in which detailed incident reporting is reduced from the 22 new crime categories to the 8 Index offenses.

Necessary by Being Possible

Computers, which today are smaller, faster and more powerful than their predecessors of 10 or more years ago, will make the expanded, more detailed crime-reporting system possible. More than that, notes Poggio, by making it possible, they make it necessary. "It's like the car or the telephone. The development of the technology that made those things possible inevitably turned them into necessities. So it is with the new UCR. Because it's possible to do, it becomes virtually a matter of necessity that it be done."

Even the major strides in data-processing capabilities that have emerged since the "Blueprint for the Future" was published in 1985 have been taken into account by NIBRS, expanding the system's potential rather than making it obsolescent before it begins. As Wilson explains, "We didn't really start the design of the system itself beyond the concept stage until January of 1986, and we had a much better feel for the potential and current capabilities of computers than we did earlier, and certainly better than IACP and NSA had in the late 70's, or Abt Associates and the steering committee and the task force had in the early 80's."

It was at in early 1986 that the FBI, armed with Abt's "Blueprint" and a considerable amount of input from the field, got down to work on the actual data-collection and submission guide-

Agencies may also participate on a direct or indirect basis, depending on whether its state has a statewide UCR program that qualifies for NIBRS participation. If the state does not, the FBI will permit direct submissions of data from an agency that serves a population of more than 100,000 and has an incident-based reporting system that meets NIBRS requirements.

NIBRS will collect and analyze data on two levels. Level I, like the current UCR, will solicit data from virtually all local law enforcement agencies in the United States — about 97 percent in an average year — only in incident-based form. Level II participation will be sought from all agencies serving populations of greater than 100,000 and from a sampling of at least 300 smaller agencies. Those agencies will submit incident-based data on the 22-category, 46-offense Group A as well as an 11-category Group B list of lesser offenses. Incident data in general will be more detailed in submissions from Level II agencies, which will also be asked to provide information on the characteris-

Continued on Page 11

Shades of difference: NIBRS vs. the UCR

Anyone who has ever watched more than an hour of commercial television will no doubt readily attest that a product's claims of being "new and improved" often mean little more than a fancier package and a higher price. Substantive differences tend to be a lot harder to find, despite what advertisers may say.

What then are the key differences between the Uniform Crime Reporting program and the National Incident-Based Reporting System that make NIBRS a truly "new and improved" product? There are several, and they are summarized below.

† Incident-Based versus Summary Reporting. As has been noted elsewhere, this is clearly the most noteworthy change from the UCR to NIBRS. Under the traditional UCR scheme, agencies total the number of occurrences of Part I (Index) offenses, as well as arrest data for Part I and Part II offenses, and submit aggregate counts in monthly summary reports either to the FBI or to a state UCR program. In the NIBRS format, agencies collect detailed information on individual crime incidents and arrests and submit separate reports using prescribed data elements and data values to describe each incident and arrest. There are 52 data elements used in NIBRS to describe the victims, offenders, arrestees and circumstances of crimes.

† Expanded Offense Reporting. Where the summary-based UCR system collected totals on criminal incidents in eight Part I offense classifica-

tions, NIBRS seeks detailed reporting on a 22-category, 46-offense Group A list of criminal events. Bribery, counterfeiting and forgery, vandalism, drug offenses, embezzlement, extortion and blackmail, fraud, gambling offenses, kidnapping, pornography offenses, prostitution, nonforcible sex offenses, weapons law violations, and stolen property offenses have been added to the traditional Part I crimes to make up Group A, and many of the Part I offenses have been significantly expanded. For example, the forcible-rape heading under the UCR has now been expanded to include all forcible sexual offenses, including forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.

† New Offense Definitions. Beyond the simple expansion of offense categories, NIBRS also entailed the revision of existing definitions of crimes listed in the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. For example, rape is defined in the UCR handbook as, "The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Under NIBRS, the crime is defined as: "The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity."

† Elimination of the Hierarchy Rule. Under the summary-based system, the so-called "hierarchy rule" dictated that if more than one crime was committed by the same person or group

of persons and the time/space intervals separating the crimes were insignificant, then the crime highest in the Crime Index hierarchy is the only one reported. For example, if a burglar broke into a dwelling, raped a woman who lived there, and then, as the man of the house returned from work, killed him, only the murder would be reported to the summary-based UCR; the burglary and the rape would not be reported. Under the NIBRS format, the hierarchy rule is not used, and all crimes are reported as offenses within the same incident. It will still be possible, however, for data analysts to capture the primary offense in a hierarchical series of related crimes.

† Greater Specificity of Data. Because NIBRS collects the details of individual criminal incidents, it allows considerably greater specificity in reporting and crime analysis. When the publication of NIBRS data hits full stride, breakdowns will be possible involving crimes against individuals, businesses, financial institutions, government, religious organizations, society/public, and other victim entities; crimes committed by or against residents versus nonresidents; and crimes involving various types of weapons and injuries. In addition, NIBRS will collect the specific values of stolen and recovered property, thus permitting more breakdowns of monetary value.

† Crimes Against Society. As most people familiar with the UCR are aware, the eight offenses are generally broken down into two broad categories: crimes against persons, and crimes

against property. The addition of numerous offense categories in the creation of NIBRS has necessitated the addition of a new category, crimes against society, which will account for crimes such as drug offenses, gambling offenses, pornography, and prostitution. The FBI notes that such crimes are not technically crimes against persons, since they do not actually involve a "victim," nor are they crimes against property, since property is not the true object of the crimes.

† Attempted versus Completed Crimes. Under the summary-based system, many attempted crimes are reported as though they were completed. The expanded collection of incident-based data by NIBRS will include the designation of each offense as either attempted or completed, further clarifying the crime picture. (As with the summary-based system, however, assault with intent to murder or attempted murder will still be reported as aggravated assault.)

† Accounting for Computer Crimes. Computer crimes — those offenses directed at or perpetrated through the use of computers and related equipment — have grown in frequency in recent years as the use of computers has increased. The developers of NIBRS have taken the position that computer crimes actually involve historical common-law offenses such as larceny, embezzlement or trespass. To avoid distortion of the UCR program's traditional time series relating to such crimes, it was decided not to create a new classification called

"Computer Crime," into which such offenses would be grouped. However, NIBRS provides the capability to indicate whether a computer was the object of the crime or the means by which the offender perpetrated the crime, thus maintaining statistical continuity while offering a way of isolating criminal incidents that involve computer crime.

† Correlation between Data Elements. The summary-based system allowed only limited opportunity for correlating data between offenses, property, victims, offenders and arrestees. Only in homicides, for example, could the age, sex, race and ethnicity of offenders be correlated with the age, sex, race and ethnicity of their victims. The incident-based data submitted to NIBRS will use both explicit and implicit linkages of data elements, providing the capability to generate reports that reflect a wide array of interrelationships among collected data.

† Magnetic Tape Submission Data. Agencies participating on a direct basis in NIBRS (i.e., submitting directly to the FBI rather than through a state UCR program) must provide the data on magnetic tape. Previously, direct submissions using manual forms were possible under the summary-based program. (The FBI's J. Harper Wilson points out, however, that the UCR Section is currently working on an approach that would allow agencies to submit NIBRS data on either magnetic tape or computer diskettes.)

Steering the course of study

In a key support role to the work of the team evaluating and redesigning the Uniform Crime Reporting system was a steering committee representing a broad array of relevant interests, from law enforcement to academia, from prosecution to corrections, from information technology to the news media. Under the chairmanship of Prof. Charles Friel of Sam Houston State University in Texas, this 18-member committee, along with eight "observers," met on several occasions to guide the work of the actual project team, providing the kind of multifaceted input that is needed in an effort of this scope. Law Enforcement News also wishes to salute the important role played by these public-spirited professionals in the redesign of the UCR. (Note: Titles and professional affiliations are those in effect at time of committee service.)

Committee Members

Charles Friel, Professor, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Tex.; Allen H. Andrews Jr., Director of Public Safety, Peoria, Ill.; Michael Block, Professor, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.; Norman A. Carlson, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.; Gary R. Cooper, Executive Director, SEARCH Group Inc., Sacramento, Calif.; Adam D'Allesandro, Deputy Commissioner (retired), New York State Division of Criminal

Justice Services, Clifton Park, N.Y.; Arthur Dill, Chief of Police (retired), Denver, Colo.; Isaac Ehrlich, Professor, State University of New York, Buffalo, N.Y.; Stephen Goldsmith, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, Indianapolis, Ind.; Donald M. Gottfredson, Dean, Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice, Newark, N.J.; Fred Graham, Correspondent, CBS News, Washington, D.C.; Mary Lou McPhail, Research Analyst, Kansas Bureau of Investigation, President, Association of State UCR Programs, Topeka, Kan.; Alan Knudson, Bureau Chief, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Tallahassee, Fla.; Steve Kolodney, Chief, State Office of Information Technology, Department of Finance, Sacramento, Calif.; John E. Otto, Executive Assistant Director, Law Enforcement Services, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.; Dwight Radcliff, Sheriff, Pickaway County, Circleville, Ohio; Phillip Renninger, Director, Statistical Analysis Center, Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, Harrisburg, Pa.; James R. Wetzel, Director, Center for Demographic Studies, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

Observers

Albert Biderman, National Crime Survey Redesign, Bureau of Social Science Research Inc., Washington, D.C.; L. Douglas Brown, Chief of Law Enforcement Statistics, Canadian

Centre for Justice Statistics, Ottawa, Ontario; William Dean, Director, Police Management Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Md.; Thomas M. Finn, Assistant Executive Director, National Sheriffs' Association, Washington, D.C.; Charles Lamb, International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, Director of Public Safety, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.; James Lynch, National Crime Survey Redesign, Bureau of Social Science Research Inc., Washington, D.C.; James McGrory, International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, Department of Public Safety, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.; David Meade, Senior Systems Analyst, British Columbia Systems Corp., Vancouver, British Columbia

Finally, no discussion of the creation of the new UCR would be complete without acknowledging the contributions made by the Uniform Crime Records Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Uniform Crime Reporting Committee of the National Sheriffs' Association. Displaying both foresight and resolve, these organizations saw the need for an improved system of crime-data collection and helped see to it that realization of needed improvements was not simply an idle pipe dream.

The new UCR: a pending boon for researchers

Continued from Page 10

tics and policies of the agency and the demographic, socioeconomic and physical characteristics of the jurisdiction.

NIBRS also takes official notice of the fact that scholars and researchers are among the program's client population. Researchers' input regarding the system's specifications was obtained on the front end through the steering committee, which included several academicians, and from Aft Associates itself. Wilson says the FBI is "anticipating a deluge of requests" for research information and has been planning for that for the past few years by increasing the capabilities of the User Services Section.

"They'll Be Sorry They Asked"

If anything, says Zolbe, "there's going to be too much data for [researchers] to deal with." The thing about them, he observes, is "they'll call you and say, 'Do you have this or that?' And when you ask how much they want, they'll say, 'I want everything.' Well, they're going to be sorry they asked for it a few years down the road."

Whether serving as a useful tool for police practitioners or for researchers, the national collection of incident-based crime information by NIBRS should dovetail neatly with some of the more promising strategies and approaches

adopted by law enforcement in recent years. Criminal profiling, for example, can be greatly enhanced through the use of multidirectional incident-based data, and Wilson says that the FBI profiling specialists at the Behavioral Sciences Unit in Quantico are "anxiously awaiting the NIBRS stuff for their application." An enhanced profiling capability will likely trickle down to the state and local levels as well, enabling agencies to better track serial and career offenders by analyzing this new wealth of information on modus operandi and victimization patterns.

One might also expect that the growing adoption of problem-oriented and community-oriented approaches to policing will be touched by NIBRS data. According to Seattle Police Chief Patrick Fitzsimons, the chair in of IACP's Uniform Crime Records Committee and head of a new FBI advisory board on NIBRS, "This kind of information would help tremendously in doing the analysis of what's going on on a little broader scale, so that you can bring the forces of government to bear on problems where policies have to be changed or resources have to be directed. Information of this kind is a very powerful tool when it comes to discussing policy and budgets and things like that, and chiefs are not ungrateful of that fact."

Around the nation, 1989

ALABAMA — A U.S. District Judge rules that AIDS-infected inmates can be segregated from other prisoners. Castleberry PC Wayne Lucas is convicted on marijuana and firearms charges. Birmingham reports a 5-percent reduction in serious crime in 1988. Police and housing officials in Anniston propose to fence off a public housing project to keep non-resident drug dealers out of an area where a new school is planned.

ALASKA — Enough signatures are gathered on petitions calling for a 1990 referendum to recriminalize marijuana. The Juneau PD begins cultural sensitivity training for officers following charges of police racism. The Alaska Federation of Natives calls on the state to adopt steps to curb substance abuse, including an end to alcohol shipments to legally dry areas. Former Anchorage PC Ron Orte takes command of the Palmer PD.

ARIZONA — Phoenix drug users are offered a chance to avoid felony charges by opting for drug treatment. Tucson police officers make house calls to elderly shut-ins as part of a pilot program. Pima County public defenders ask judges not to assign them any more serious felony cases, citing a lack of experienced attorneys. Papago Indians aid U.S. Customs officials in spotting and apprehending drug smugglers along the Mexican border. Ex-Mohave County Sheriff Joe Bonzelet is convicted of conspiring to burn down the sheriff's office to destroy records in a drug case.

ARKANSAS — A Little Rock TV station airs profiles of the state's most-wanted criminals to encourage phone tips from viewers. All State Police applicants are required to undergo drug testing after Sept. 1. Dermott PC Jerry Melton says a on youths has curbed violent incidents. State Police Supt. Col. Tommy Goodwin delays hiring 20 new troopers because he doesn't have enough patrol cars for them.

CALIFORNIA — Long Beach PC Lawrence Binkley orders an in-house sting that verifies citizen complaints that supervisors mishandle reports of police misconduct. 33 Los Angeles jewelers and their associates are indicted in connection with the biggest drug money-laundering ring ever uncovered by Federal authorities. Federal officials say Los Angeles is fast becoming the distribution point of choice for drug dealers, replacing Miami. Bans on semiautomatic assault weapons are approved in Santa Clara County, Los Angeles and by the state Legislature. San Francisco PD officials submit a tentative timetable for promotional tests to ensure appointment of minority and female officers to higher ranks. Small-claims courts in Berkeley and San Francisco award monetary damages against landlords after residents charged that property owners failed to act against the encroachment of drug dealers on their properties. The Stockton PD joins eight other agencies in setting up an Asian Advisory Committee to respond to the special needs of the city's growing Asian population. A Federal investigation explores allegations that veteran narcotics investigators from the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department skimmed nearly \$200,000 in seized drug money. A Los Angeles jailhouse informant whose testimony sent three men to prison for life tells investigators that he lied at the request of police. A computer failure causes a four-hour shutdown of the LAPD's 911 emergency system, causing 70 percent of the calls into the system to be rejected. The LAPD's ballistics unit undergoes review after a bungled examination of a weapon results in the dismissal of murder charges. San Jose PC Joseph McNamara orders all of his officers to wear body armor on duty after a January shooting incident claims two lives. A Contra Costa grand jury report criticizes the county's police communications system as inadequate because of overworked dispatchers and overloaded frequencies. Los Angeles police seize more than 20 tons of cocaine in the largest cocaine bust in U.S. history.

COLORADO — Officials say more illegal speed labs are being found in the state because of crackdowns in surrounding states. Denver police begin registering residents' semiautomatic assault weapons. A House committee rejects a bill aimed at strengthening police officers' rights during disciplinary hearings. Crime rates have dropped in four of Denver's five most crime-ridden areas during the past five years, according to official statistics. The Greenwood Village City Council appropriates \$29,000 to probe allegations of dissension, bigotry and favoritism in the Police Department.

CONNECTICUT — State Police Supt. Lester J. First steps down following revelations that troopers routinely recorded conversations in police barracks, including those between lawyers and suspects. Milford residents send in "report-a-dealer" ads, printed by the town news-

paper, to police. The Middletown City Council is asked to hire an independent investigator to probe allegations of corruption in the PD and City Hall.

DELAWARE — State emergency dispatchers are unable to instantly pinpoint the addresses of many rural residents because no funds are available to provide exact addresses to the enhanced 911 system. State Police officials seek five more drug unit officers and 100 replacement cruisers to combat the drug problem. A new policy requires Newark police to destroy confiscated guns rather than sell or trade them. The State Police creates the first statewide homicide investigation team.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — A law enforcement consulting firm investigating a botched 1986 drug sweep concludes that the PD probe resulted in a "major cover-up" of reasons why the operation failed. Officers in some districts begin working mandatory 60-hour weeks because of a manpower shortage, and a "crime emergency" is declared to redeploy officers in desk jobs back to the streets. U.S. Marshals evict suspected drug dealers and users from public housing sites. National Guardsmen assist the Metro PD in administrative duties to free up manpower.

FLORIDA — A man whose 8-year-old granddaughter shot herself with his gun becomes the first person charged under a new law aimed at keeping loaded guns out of children's hands. The Polk and Broward county sheriffs' departments begin synthesizing their own crack cocaine to use in reverse sting operations. The arrest of an alleged drug dealer who dies in police custody sets off two nights of civil disturbances in Tampa. Miami police officer William Lozano is convicted of manslaughter in the January deaths of two blacks whose killings set off three days of race riots.

GEORGIA — State officials consider a plan to ease prison overcrowding by forgoing prison sentences for some first-time offenders. Macon churches increase security after noting a 500-percent increase in church burglaries. Atlanta PD recruiters target residents of economically hard-pressed New Orleans in a drive to fill 140 positions.

HAWAII — Police say 14 youth gangs operate on Hawaii, the state's largest island. Correctional officials say the state's prison population will continue to rise by 4 percent, or 2,650 inmates, per year until at least 1995. Two pounds of crystal methamphetamine are seized at Honolulu International Airport in October, bringing total seizures in the past 15 months to 13.5 pounds. A judge orders DNA testing of the blood and semen of an accused rapist in the first use of genetic evidence allowed in the state.

IDAHO — The State Police cancels patrols from 3 A.M. to 6 A.M. because of a lack of funds. Drug dealers owe the state \$400,000 under an anti-drug tax law, but collection of the money is being blocked by appeals. The Boise PD opens a new substation to monitor weekend cruising by young drivers. Idaho County Sheriff Randy Baldwin and a deputy are indicted on Federal wiretap charges.

ILLINOIS — Chicago Police Supt. LeRoy Martin says the Police Board is too lax in meting out discipline to officers, especially those accused of drug offenses. Two Cook County sheriff's officers are suspended amid allegations probes of murders and internal corruption were suppressed for years. A U.S. District judge gives final approval to a \$9.22-million settlement of a 16-year-old discrimination suit against the City of Chicago. The Highland Park City Council bans handgun ownership by most city residents. Chicago police officers begin selling doctored cocaine in street-level undercover operations aimed at fostering suspicion between users and dealers. Oakland PC Tad Freezeland and his two-man force quit over restrictions on the use of police cars and the creation of an oversight panel. Chicago gets legislative OK to charge telephone customers up to \$1.25 a month for improvements to the city's 911 system.

INDIANA — Police get expanded powers to arrest those who violate domestic protection orders. Police agencies statewide switch from red flashing lights on cars to more-visible red and blue. Selected felons in Allen County report to churches to ease the burden on probation officers. Elkhart PC Tom Cutler quits amid racial tension and charges of brutality to prisoners.

IOWA — The Civil Rights Commission says that Des Moines police officials' refusal to grant light duty at regular pay to the PD's first pregnant officer indicates a pattern of sexual discrimination. Gov. Terry Branstad

names attorney Mike Forrest as the state's first "drug czar". Des Moines police believe out-of-state gang members are moving to the city. The state teaches farmers how to spot marijuana growing in rural areas.

KANSAS — Police officials bust a major methamphetamine ring after a three-year investigation. Attorney General Robert Stephan asks sheriffs to inform his office of incidents of racial or religious intimidation because of increasingly visible white supremacist activity. Salina police begin handing out the first of a series of 10 anti-drug cards, modeled on baseball cards, to local kids. The Cherokee County SD takes out a \$5,000 life insurance policy on Stein, the agency's drug-sniffing dog, after a drug dealer puts out a contract on his life.

KENTUCKY — The arrest of two suspected hit men provides a major breakthrough against a Houston drug cartel's operations in the state. Henderson officials

promises immunity from prosecution for those who divulge information about local drug trafficking. Police responses to false alarms decrease 23 percent in Baltimore County due to a new law that fines businesses for frequent false alarms.

MASSACHUSETTS — Gov. Michael Dukakis freezes all overtime for State Police in April after the Legislature fails to provide additional funds. A state senator calls for an independent counsel to see whether criminal charges should be brought against any state officials in connection with the 1988 death of a police recruit. An armed private security patrol is deployed to keep drug dealers out of a massive housing project in Boston slated for renovations. Boston police and prosecutors form a task force aimed at cutting the time it takes to prosecute youths charged with gang crimes. The search continues to identify a suspected serial killer who has killed as many as 11 young prostitutes in the New Bedford area.



investigate charges that the PD solicited citizen complaints to force its only black police officer out of the agency. Unannounced patrols by drug-sniffing State Police dogs are planned for Carter County schools.

LOUISIANA — 17 percent of the Bossier City PD's personnel are laid off in May. Off-duty New Orleans police officers patrol the city's three most dangerous housing projects to deter crack-related crime. Eight East Baton Rouge Parish deputies quit after an internal investigation into the sale and use of drugs. The National Institute on Drug Abuse says New Orleans had the largest increase in cocaine overdoses in a survey of 20 major U.S. cities.

MAINE — Sheriffs and drug agents focus on 200 isolated airstrips and lakes for drug drops in two north-central counties. The Maine Chiefs of Police Association and the National Rifle Association join the state's appeal of a court ruling that allowed felons to have guns. A new \$1.3-million State Police HQ opens in Gray. The Senate clears the way for a referendum to give the state control of county jails.

MARYLAND — A new State Police tele-serve system for minor offenses and complaints goes on-line. Police in Howard County begin keeping tabs on repeat offenders after their release on bail or from prison. A state Court of Appeals ruling holds the state responsible for damages resulting from liability claims against sheriffs' departments. The Worcester County State's Attorney

MICHIGAN — Some religious and civic leaders in Detroit call for the removal of PC William Hart. West Bloomfield Township officials consider an ordinance that would force drunken drivers to pay police and rescue expenses incurred from their accidents. Sterling Heights plans to pay for the inoculations of public safety workers against hepatitis B. A state senator calls for National Guardsmen to patrol streets in drug-plagued areas of Detroit. A Detroit minister seeks the revival of an undercover unit similar to one involved in numerous shootings in the early 1970's.

MINNESOTA — The U.S. Supreme Court allows state troopers to deduct the cost of on-duty lunches from Federal income taxes. Minneapolis City Council members propose independent reviews of allegations of police brutality. The St. Paul Police Federation charges that a lateral-entry policy is being used to skirt local Civil Service hiring pools in order to bring more minorities into the St. Paul PD. A state Court of Appeals overturns a Minneapolis ordinance making it illegal for a person to be in a building where drugs are kept. Officials say crime is rising faster in suburbs of the Twin Cities than in the cities themselves. National Guard helicopter pilots are trained to spot marijuana fields.

MISSISSIPPI — Hattiesburg launches a program to promote free flow of information on juvenile offenders between schools, courts and police. The Bureau of Narcotics needs a 20-percent pay hike and more benefits to stop high turnover rates, says Chief Jerry Dettman.

A state-by-state look at events that shaped policing

Amite County plans to use a one-year, \$20,000 Federal grant to increase DUI arrests.

MISSOURI — St. Louis County Sheriff James W. Murphy imposes tougher guidelines for screening gun permit applicants, including a seven-day waiting period... The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse says the state spends less per person on prevention programs than any other state... St. Louis officials suspect that members of Los Angeles-based gangs have set up drug operations in the area... Sheriffs in 21 Ozark Mountain counties share information to stem cattle rustling... More than 1 million marijuana plants are seized during the annual pot eradication campaign...

MONTANA — Butte District Judge Arnold Olson begins jailing parents of children who fail to show up in juvenile court proceedings... Whitefish PC Dave Dolson seeks official approval to boost the police force from

to combat discrimination following completion of the state's first full year of bias-crime data... Port Authority police officials begin a probe of charges that officers single out minorities in drug arrests at a Hudson River tunnel crossing... 37 officers are promoted in the racially divided and understaffed Camden PD as part of an agreement with the police union... A budget crisis forces the layoff of scores of Elizabeth police officers...

NEW MEXICO — A scientist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory develops a fingerprint ID method capable of picking up print traces on surfaces that usually defy processing... The Bernalillo County SD ends a program to reduce a backlog of outstanding warrants because it is not profitable... Traffic deaths in the state reached a 20-year low, thanks to stepped-up enforcement... The Albuquerque DA clarifies standards for review of search warrants after evidence seized by police is suppressed by judges in three cases...

OHIO — Middletown police plan a 24-hour hot line for anonymous anti-drug tips... Legislation is introduced to make willfully fleeing police a felony... Ex-Cincinnati police officials admit that an intelligence squad performed illegal wiretaps in the 1960's and 70's... Columbus police officials launch a ride-along program to improve police-citizen relations... A Dayton police cadet program has problems attracting and retaining blacks... The state Supreme Court says juvenile courts may order fingerprinting of teen-age suspects without an arrest or a finding of probable cause... The Brooklyn City Council approves a partial ban on assault weapons.

OKLAHOMA — New laws get tough on drug dealing in and around schools... Ads in Newkirk-area newspapers urge residents to turn in drug dealers... Oklahoma City voters approve a sales-tax increase to pay for more police... Federal officials say West Coast drug dealers are using the mail to send narcotics into the state... Tougher truancy laws are sought to curb gang activity...

OREGON — A Lane County judge bans an alleged youth gang member from attending Eugene schools for fear that the youth's presence would cause disruptions and pose a risk to other students... A bill is drafted to revive police DWI roadblocks, which were struck down by the state Supreme Court in 1987... National Guardsmen will aid Portland police in fighting gangs and illegal drugs... Portland police say they have seized more marijuana plants in the first three months of this year than they did in all of 1988... AG David Frohnmayer says he will look into charges that police in Corvallis, Eugene and Salem are stopping and questioning black men without cause as part of an effort against gang violence...

PENNSYLVANIA — Utility workers help drug agents track down narcotic labs in rural areas... A judge frustrates Philadelphia's plans to switch from the merit system to pass/fail grading of police exams... Philadelphia police officers reject proposed changes in the department's rotating-shift schedule... Philadelphia PC Willie Williams temporarily assigns 120 top commanders to summertime street patrols to offset a manpower gap... The state Supreme Court urges the state to name a 12-judge special court that would hear only felony drug cases in Philadelphia to ease a 12,000-case backlog...

RHODE ISLAND — Providence police double up in cars during Halloween patrols after drug gangs issue death threats against some officers... A federal judge closes an eight-year-old sex-bias case against the State Police... The state's first Drop-a-Dime anti-drug tip line begins operations in Warwick... AG James O'Neil urges police officers to use a 1988 law to arrest suspects in hatted women cases without the victim's permission...

SOUTH CAROLINA — Hurricane Hugo lashes the state's Atlantic Coast and thousands of officers statewide are put on alert to aid in the aftermath of the disaster... The Highway Patrol begins using unmarked Ford Mustangs on patrols and credits the cars with a 44-percent rise in traffic cases... The Sheriff's Association proposes a law to let police seize vehicles containing any trace of illegal drugs... Understaffing is the reason given by officials why 8 percent of Greenville County's 911 emergency system calls are not answered immediately.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Underage drinking arrests increased in Rapid City after the state's legal drinking age was raised to 21, police say... Custer County Sheriff Vernon Sprague backs down from his threat not to renew a contract for law enforcement services with the town of Custer after the budget was cut, and will provide services for \$126,300 — more than \$50,000 below his prior request... A greater willingness to report child abuse increased the number of complaints by 3 percent to 11,000 in fiscal 1988...

TENNESSEE — The state Bureau of Investigation nears full implementation of a statewide computer link between its offices and local district attorneys... Knox County courts require drug offenders to name their dealers or face additional jail time for contempt of court... Gov. Ned McWherter signs a law that bars convicted felons from serving as sheriffs or running for the office.

TEXAS — Houston bus drivers use their two-way radios to report crimes to police... El Paso authorities grapple with a dramatic increase in car thefts, which were up 80 percent last year... A state report says that the number of juveniles arrested in the state for violent crimes in the past 10 years rose 89 percent — nearly 10 times the rate of the state's juvenile population growth... Dallas County criminal court judges order police to release felony suspects from jail after 72 hours unless

formal charges are filed... The list from a Houston sergeants' test is put on hold for the first time ever after two questions on the exam are invalidated.

UTAH — Delta officials consider disbanding the town's 5-member police force and contracting with the Millard County SD for law enforcement services to save the town \$34,000... Lawyers for 11 Salt Lake City police officers plan to file suit to obtain \$85,000 in back pay and implement a reorganization plan to ease salary inequities... A state representative prefiles a bill that would make hate crimes felonies...

VERMONT — Police smash a \$2-million-a-month cocaine smuggling operation, arresting nine people...

VIRGINIA — The Fairfax County PD promotes four black officers to sergeant and two to first lieutenant — the highest rank held by blacks in the agency... 81 alleged crack dealers are indicted after a three-month operation in which the Arlington and Alexandria PD's swapped undercover agents to avoid detection by dealers... A state law requiring computerized background checks on would-be firearms purchasers goes into effect Nov. 1... Alexandria police become the first in the state to get 9mm. pistols...

WASHINGTON — A state-backed program to promote the philosophy of community-oriented policing in nearly all of the state's law enforcement agencies begins in September... The Tacoma PD and Pierce County Prosecutor's Office produce and distribute posters of convicted felons — modeled after traditional "wanted" handbills — that are displayed in public areas as a deterrence measure... A veteran Seattle police officer is forced to resign from the board of the Seattle Police Officers Guild after a "blatantly racist" letter he wrote to a black King County Councilman is made public... The Spokane PD joins a growing list of PD's nationwide in implementing bicycle patrols... Federal, state and local drug enforcement agents, backed by National Guardsmen, seize large amounts of drugs, cash and weapons in Pierce County's largest methamphetamine raid to date... Aspiring Spokane County Sheriff's Deputy Kellie Bunch wins an appeal of her claim that the physical fitness test she failed was biased against women...

WEST VIRGINIA — Morgantown officials launch a vigorous campaign to attract more blacks to the PD after the local NAACP threatens a lawsuit, but officials say blacks simply aren't applying for police jobs... Williamstown Mayor Ray Leach reveals plans to turn off every other street light in town because of a budget crunch that has already forced its PD to drop from five to three patrol officers... The South Charleston Fraternal Order of Police threatens a walkout if demands for a 7.5-percent pay increase aren't met... Raleigh County Sheriff R. Michael Mangum orders deputies to take a defensive driving course and obey speed limits when answering calls, following three squad-car crashes in three weeks... Two Fairmont scrap metal companies are fined \$250 after pleading no contest to charges of failing to check the ownership of metal and getting photo ID's of the sellers as part of an effort to cut down on metal thefts by scavengers...

WISCONSIN — Barron County DA James C. Bahler runs newspaper ads listing persons wanted in connection with 346 outstanding warrants and clears 90 of them... Milwaukee breaks its old homicide record of 95, set in 1987, when 103 killings are recorded as of Oct. 31... 50 officers from 25 law enforcement agencies form a Drug Abuse Resistance Education program to teach drug awareness to schoolchildren... Parents of a boy shot to death by a Rock County sheriff's deputy file suit for \$1.6 million... Four former Marathon County sheriff's employees receive \$180,000 to settle a sexual harassment suit.

WYOMING — Natrona County Sheriff Ron Ketchum said his department's reputation for brutality is so bad that inmates use it as a ploy to avoid jail, saying they won't sue the agency if charges against them are dropped... Gov. Mike J. Sullivan proposes drug-free zones at schools and stiffer penalties for drug dealers... Newspapers in Uinta County and Torrington publish "report-a-dealer" ads for readers to fill out and send in... The state Division of Criminal Investigation wants the penalty for falsely obtaining a driver's license increased to a felony because criminals and drug dealers are exploiting the state's easy process of obtaining driver's licenses... Carbon County pulls out of the year-old Central Wyoming Drug Enforcement Task Force because Sheriff Don Sherrard said the needs of the county and smaller towns are being ignored.



seven to nine officers to stem a growing drug problem. National Guardsmen are expected to fly 700 hours in an effort to spot marijuana fields... A law permitting the death penalty in sexual abuse cases where a child victim dies takes effect Oct. 1.

NEBRASKA — The Lincoln Housing Authority's new leases include prohibitions against criminal activity in or near housing projects... U.S. Sen. James Exon calls on Gov. Kay Orr to appoint a state drug czar... Drug agents in a six-county area around Omaha form the Metro Area Task Force... Omaha police say crack dealers from Kansas City, Mo., are moving in.

NEVADA — Preliminary approval is given to a bill that permits police to fingerprint teens 14 years old and up when arrested for crimes that are considered to be felonies if committed by adults... Reno business leaders ask for more police patrols because of an increase in teen-age criminal activity... A woman is sentenced to 10 years in prison under a state law that makes attempted prostitution when knowingly having AIDS a felony...

NEW HAMPSHIRE — State officials say drugged-driving offenders are rarely caught because local law enforcement agencies cannot afford fees charged by out-of-state companies to process samples... State representatives call on the Manchester Union Leader to end its drug tipster campaign because it violates privacy and may encourage vigilantes... AG John Arnold plans to rejuvenate the state's shrinking drug task force...

NEW JERSEY — Eight state employees are assigned

NEW YORK — A commission is set up in Buffalo to investigate citizen reluctance to approach police with complaints of officer misconduct... NYC officials say increased drug enforcement has resulted in a jail-overcrowding crisis... NYC Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward curbs the power of the Civilian Complaint Review Board... Safety guidelines for NYC undercover officers are revised after three police deaths... Quotas for the hiring of minorities and women by the State Police are lifted... Some crime lab personnel refuse to examine blood from crime victims infected with AIDS or other blood-borne illnesses... The state moves to set up a model program to ensure the accuracy of DNA analysis in criminal cases... A video teleconference link between police and the Manhattan DA's office speeds the arrest-to-arraignment process.

NORTH CAROLINA — The Charlotte PD is rated tops of 12 Southern police agencies in a magazine survey... Suffer drug laws make it easier for authorities to confiscate drug dealers' assets... State and local drug teams work air, bus and rail terminals to nab cocaine traffickers... Winston-Salem officials urge formation of a citizens' board to hear police misconduct allegations...

NORTH DAKOTA — Mandan and Morton county officials offer cash and other incentives to informants who provide useful crime tips... A fund-raising drive allows Fargo-area law enforcement agencies to acquire a drug-sniffing dog... The Highway Patrol will eliminate 15 jobs, overtime and mileage expenses to cut \$1.2 million from its budget...

June: Reworded Miranda warnings OK'd

Continued from Page 9

lice academy training to the guards

A report by a national gay rights groups says violence against gays and lesbians was "widespread" during 1988, with 7,248 criminal incidents ranging from harassment to homicide. The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force calls for "swift enactment" of Federal, state and local bias-crime legislation as well as more training for law enforcement officers to ensure an adequate response to hate crimes.

A popular Los Angeles rap group, whose explicit, X-rated lyrics deal with drug dealers, police abuse of minorities and life in the gang subculture of Southern California, encounters protests by police in several cities as it begins a U.S. concert tour. Police in Cincinnati, Detroit, and other cities say they are angered by the lyrics of songs on "Straight Outta Compton," an album by the group N.W.A., which they say are anti-police and encourage violence against police officers. A member of the group says the lyrics are a protest of police abuse and mistreatment of blacks and other minorities. In an unprecedented move later in the summer, FBI officials lodge a formal written protest with N.W.A.'s record company, Priority Records, to voice displeasure over the contents of an N.W.A. song called "F--- the Police."

The Massachusetts Supreme Court unanimously upholds the use of evidence gathered from wiretaps on two telephones at the state prison at Walpole. The ruling is said to affect 27 cases and

11 defendants

A study by the New York Division of Criminal Justice Services says a record number of children were reported missing in the state in 1988, most of them runaways who often returned home. The more than 25,000 missing child cases represents a 39-percent increase over the 1987 total.

Franklin County, Ohio, Sheriff Earl O. Smith orders drug testing for 580 employees following a newspaper report that 30 deputies hired since 1985 were admitted drug users.

St. Louis officials announce a \$1.5-million anti-crime and summer youth program, with half of the funds to be used for more police foot patrols. Funds will also provide for recreational programs, day-care centers, graffiti cleanup teams, and youth employment programs.

The FBI's field office in Butte, Mont., once considered a virtual Siberia for out-of-favor agents, is consolidated with the Salt Lake City office in a merger plan that takes effect June 6.

Louis Craine, an illiterate construction worker convicted of four murders, including two "Southside Slayer" killings of prostitutes in Los Angeles, is sentenced June 27 to die in the California gas chamber. Charges against another suspect in three "Southside Slayer" killings, former Los Angeles Sheriff's Deputy Rickey Ross, were dismissed in May after ballistics tests linking Ross to the murders were proven

inaccurate.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration seizes an additional \$2.3 million linked to accused Peruvian cocaine trafficker Emilio Melendez-Bernal. Authorities in Hawaii have seized about \$11 million in cocaine profits said to belong to Melendez-Bernal.

U.S. Civil Rights Commission chairman William Allen announces on June 8 he will look into claims by anti-abortion demonstrators of abuse by law enforcement and corrections officers in several cities where Operation Rescue has organized massive blockades of abortion clinics. Demonstrators in Atlanta, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles complained of rough treatment by police after being arrested.

About one in four U.S. households were the target of a violent crime or theft in 1988, says the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics June 11. BJS estimates that 24.6 percent of all U.S. households experienced crimes including rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, or stolen motor vehicles in 1988 — the lowest victimization rate since BJS began compiling such statistics in 1975.

The U.S. Justice Department launches a probe into the activities of neo-Nazi skinhead groups, which it says are operating in 23 states and the District of Columbia. Heading the probe — the first large-scale Federal effort focusing on skinhead youth gangs — is Barry Kowalski, deputy section chief of the department's Civil Rights Division, who aided in the Federal prosecution of 22 members of The Order, a white supremacist group implicated in a plot to overthrow the government.

FBI Director William S. Sessions announces on June 21 that his agency will make the investigation of violent crimes a national priority on an equal footing with the agency's efforts against organized crime, drugs and terrorism.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh announces on June 19 his intention of merging the Justice Department's 26 Organized Crime Strike Forces into U.S. Attorneys' Offices by Oct. 1. The surprise move is announced on the eve of a Congressional hearing on the future of the strike forces. Thornburgh says he is merging the strike forces because they often "unnecessarily" duplicate the work of U.S. Attorneys. The 120 lawyers staffing the strike forces will be reassigned to U.S. Attorneys' offices nationwide, Thornburgh says.

A Federal judge in San Francisco rules June 15 that random drug testing of employees of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), an agency charged with overseeing drug testing for Federal workers, is unconstitutional. The decision by U.S. District Judge D. Lowell Jensen bars mandatory urine tests and post-accident testing for about 800 of 6,000 workers. Jensen approves testing in cases in which a reasonable suspicion of drug abuse by an employee exists.

Florida becomes the first state in the nation to enact criminal penalties for careless gun owners who fail to prop-

erly secure their firearms to prevent them from getting into the hands of children. The Florida Legislature approves the bill June 20, after a rash of accidental deaths of children playing with firearms.

U.S. District Judge Prentice Marshall gives final approval June 7 to a plan for the City of Chicago to distribute \$9.22 million in back pay and seniority benefits to an estimated 600 police officers as part of the settlement of a 16-year-old discrimination lawsuit.

Bundles of cocaine, including one 55-pound package valued at \$2.5 million, begin washing ashore along a 225-mile stretch of the Texas Gulf Coast on June 30, leading officials to speculate that a smuggling ship may have foundered during Tropical Storm Allison in late June and jettisoned its cargo into the sea.

Congress appends \$75 million in anti-drug funds to a \$3.5-billion emergency spending bill on June 23. The funds will be used to hire new drug enforcement agents, acquire military bases to be used as detention centers for drug abusers, and planning for prisons. The funds are far below the \$822 million the House requested in its original bill.

The FBI will be required for the first time to collect data on hate crimes based on religion, race, national origin or sexual preference, starting in 1991, under a bill passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on June 27.

The U.S. Supreme Court rules on June 16 that police can change the wording of the Miranda warning when advising suspects of their rights as long as the wording is "equivalent" in meaning.

The number of New York City police officers arrested during 1988 for

criminal offenses dropped to 89 from 1987's all-time high of 112, but suspensions of police officers involved in misconduct increased from 150 in 1987 to 164 in 1988, says a Police Department report issued June 15.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Ex-Fayette County, Ala., Sheriff Hubert Norris pleads guilty to racketeering and tax evasion charges stemming from his protection of bootleggers, and is sentenced to 37 months in prison and fined \$25,000. ... Robert J. Merillat, 31, becomes the youngest police chief in Wooster, Ohio, history, succeeding James Pearce. ... Former West Liberty, Iowa, Police Chief Marcus Montagna is sentenced June 20 to five years in prison after being convicted of assaulting a University of Iowa student. ... Laredo, Tex., Police Officer David Soto and his brother Gilberto are arraigned June 26 and ordered held without bail on Federal narcotics charges. ... Idaho County, Idaho, Sheriff Randy Baldwin and Deputy Gerald Marko are indicted June 27 on illegal-wiretap charges. Marty M. Tapscott, a former Flint, Mich., police chief and a 27-year veteran of the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, becomes the first black police chief of Richmond, Va., on June 29. Tapscott succeeds Col. Frank S. Duling, who plans to retire in July after a 21-year tenure as police chief. The Washington Supreme Court refuses to hear an appeal June 6 of a lower court ruling upholding the reinstatement of fired Vancouver, Wash., Police Chief Leland Davis, ending his two-year battle to get his job back. ... Col. George Iverson resigns as head of the New Hampshire State Police on June 30. Anchorage, Alaska, police officer Louis Mizelle dies June 6 of wounds suffered the day before during a shooting spree at an apartment building. His alleged killer is arrested after police flush him out using tear gas, concussion grenades and dogs.

July: New hope in Green River murder case?

A report commissioned by the Washington, D.C.-based Crime Control Institute says innocent bystanders — or "mushrooms" in street parlance — constitute one of the fastest growing groups of homicide victims in the United States. The report, released July 1, says such homicides now comprise about 1 percent of the more than 20,000 homicides reported each year.

Authorities in Seattle say they have apprehended one of the first "viable suspects" in the seven-year-old Green River serial murder case. William Jay Stevens II, a 38-year-old former law student jailed on a previous burglary charge, denies that he is the killer believed to be responsible for the disappearances or deaths of 48 women between 1982 and 1984. Stevens is cleared as a suspect a few months later when relatives provide police with alibis concerning his whereabouts at the time of some of the murders.

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo signs legislation July 9 to give special aid to families of police officers and firefighters injured or killed in the line of duty. Provisions include providing children with free scholarships at the State University of New York, giving "priority prosecution" to felony assaults on police, granting injured police officers and the families of slain officers the right to sue for damages arising from negligence, and allowing spouses of slain officers to continue receiving pensions if they remarry.

Los Angeles police begin another series of gang sweeps over the July 8 weekend, arresting 216 suspected gang members in an operation that comes after new figures show that crime in the Los Angeles area has risen nearly 10 percent in the first six months of 1989.

The Philadelphia Police Department Chronology continued on Page 17



Seen here at a white supremacy rally in Atlanta, neo-Nazi skinhead groups have become "front-line soldiers" for older, more established hate groups, according to one report. In June, the Justice Department launched the first large-scale Federal probe of skinheads. (Wide World Photo)

The year in focus: What to do about drugs

The year past was one in which efforts against drugs were intensified and expanded, a year when new fronts in the drug war opened up both domestically and internationally. At home, law enforcement beefed up its efforts on both the supply and demand side, with renewed emphasis being placed on those who buy and use drugs. Drug enforcement planners devised new ways — some innovative, some wry and offbeat, and not all of them totally successful — to control the flow of drugs. The record seizures of drugs in some major U.S. cities in the past year were seen by some as proof of the success of interdiction efforts, and by others as an indication of just how vast a quantity of narcotics crosses U.S. borders undetected. Yet the interdiction effort, however successful, was offset by a rise in domestic drug production, notably in the increase of crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," as the drug is known, and yet another record domestic marijuana crop.

Local communities, frustrated with the crime and devastation drugs have heaped on their neighborhoods, banded together for their own grass-roots efforts against narcotics trafficking and abuse to meet the threat head-on, in some cases burning down crack houses in their midst. Their efforts, like those of law enforcement agents, were sometimes successful, sometimes not, but many people chose to act despite threats of reprisals by well-armed and brutal drug syndicates.

President George Bush proclaimed the fight against drugs to be a national priority — as his predecessors have done for the past 20 years. He named William Bennett, the former Secretary of Education, to coordinate the national effort as head of the Office of Drug Control Policy, created as a part of the 1988 Omnibus Anti-Drug Act. In September, Bush made his first major policy speech on drugs, brandishing a bag of crack cocaine — said to have been purchased by DEA agents from a teen-age dealer just blocks from the White House — as he outlined the Federal plan.

Too Little, Too Late?

The Bush plan promised increased funding for law enforcement efforts, but the \$350 million in Federal grants set aside for state and local law enforcement, including courts and corrections, for Fiscal Year 1990 was considered by many officials to be too little and too late. The proposal also provided for more funds to battle drugs in the nation's housing projects, build more Federal prisons, hire more Federal prosecutors, and increase border interdiction efforts. It was criticized also for the comparably smaller allotments for education, treatment and rehabilitation programs. The shortcomings of the Bush plan were addressed by Congressional Democrats, led by Sen. Joe Biden of Delaware, who proposed legislation that would increase law enforcement's piece of the funding to \$600 million. But at year's end, it remained to be seen exactly how much money would actually reach personnel on the front lines of the drug war.

The United States' pre-Christmas military invasion of Panama to capture its dictatorial leader, Manuel Noriega — a fugitive from U.S. drug-trafficking charges — was seen by many observers as an expansion of the drug war beyond U.S. borders. Bush had already pledged U.S. assistance to the drug-producing nation of Colombia, which formally declared war on the cocaine cartels after they took responsibility for the August assassination of a popular presidential candidate. Both moves — coupled with reports of a possible U.S. naval blockade of Colombia to halt drug shipments from that country — indicated an increased military role abroad in the drug war.

While the military was not directly deployed to fight the domestic drug trade, hundreds of National Guard troops in at least 48 states and the District of Columbia assisted U.S. Customs and other agencies in inspecting incoming ship, truck and air freight, conducting flyovers to spot marijuana fields, and other non-enforcement activities. Officials in New York City and Detroit called for National Guard patrols in drug-devastated neighborhoods. The Pentagon announced plans in the fall to deploy 75 soldiers from all branches of the Armed Forces to set up a military anti-drug task force in El Paso, Tex., where they would perform what was described as behind-the-scenes duties at the request of local law enforcement agencies. Even the Central Intelligence Agency got into the act in April, with its reported plan to assemble an anti-drug unit of agents and intelligence analysts to target international narcotics traffickers and their worldwide cash flow.

The Federal Government also opened a new front against narcotics trafficking in the nation's public housing projects. In April, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp announced a tough program to eliminate drug pushers and other criminals from the nation's 3,000 housing projects, saying that HUD would declare illegal drug use or sales a specific violation of public housing leases in order to ease the eviction process for local authorities. In March, Kemp said that he would exempt Virginia public housing authorities from

strict Federal rules that tended to tie up eviction proceedings with red tape so that drug dealers could be evicted more quickly — a move he said he would like to duplicate nationwide. U.S. Marshals played an integral part in drug enforcement sweeps in public housing projects. In drug-plagued Washington, D.C., which drug czar Bennett designated a "test case" for his anti-drug policies, U.S. Marshals converged on hundreds of public and private housing units in a "spring housecleaning" effort in May aimed at shutting down the sites of suspected drug activity. Over 200 evictions resulted from the sweep, along with scores of arrests and seizures of drugs and firearms.

New Strategies and Clogged Jails

At the state level, several legislatures moved to enact stricter penalties for drug trafficking, possession and consumption. A Delaware Senate bill called for the public flogging — up to 60 "well laid-on" lashes — of convicted drug dealers, in a return to colonial-era punishment. Legislatures in two states that relaxed marijuana laws in the 1970's — Alaska and Oregon — began the process of recriminalizing the drug following successful petition drives for referendums on the issue. Proposals to make sweeping — and harsh — changes in drug laws were made in Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma and other states. Some cities, notably Washington, D.C., enacted curfew laws to keep teen-age drug dealers off the streets. But in many cases, increased penalties and arrest activity led to clogged courts and full jails. In December, one Texas judge proposed making possession of small amounts of crack a misdemeanor to ease the burden on the criminal justice system. In Georgia, officials are considering a plan to eliminate prison terms for certain first-time offenders.

Local law enforcement agencies did not wait for President Bush's September anti-drug speech to prod them into action. Throughout the year, police planners and administrators devised new strategies to attack the drug problem, both on the demand and supply sides. In Phoenix and surrounding Maricopa County, Ariz., an aggressive demand-reduction program targeted casual drug users, who were required to spend at least one day in jail if caught and were given a chance to avoid felony charges by participating in a drug treatment and counseling program, which they paid for out of their own pockets. Preliminary estimates showed that about half of those arrested opted for treatment.

Drivers along a section of I-95 in Volusia County, Fla., were put on notice by signs along the popular drug-trafficking artery that they faced "Narcotics Inspection Ahead." There were no inspections, but Sheriff Bob Vogel, who is credited with developing drug-courier profiles, ordered deputies to stop panicked drivers making illegal U-turns to avoid the inspections. The short-lived effort — Vogel dismantled the signs after protests from state transportation officials — was one of a number of novel means devised by law enforcers to combat drug trafficking. In a similar vein, Gretna, La., Police Chief B.H. Miller ordered a sign placed over a row of vehicles confiscated during drug busts, warning drug dealers passing by that their vehicles could face the same fate if they are caught dealing in the town, located across the Mississippi River from New Orleans.

The Worcester County, Md., State's Attorney's office placed ad in local newspapers in April promising immunity from prosecution for those willing to provide information on local drug operations. Only users could take advantage of the offer, and an undisclosed number did so, according to State's Attorney B. Randall Coates. "Report-a-dealer" coupons also appeared in newspapers around the country, including Connecticut, Oklahoma, Montana and Wyoming, and some of them offered rewards to readers whose information led to convictions.

Faced with a shortage of crack for use in undercover stings, at least two Florida sheriff's departments began synthesizing their own brand of the smokeable cocaine. The sheriff's departments of Broward and Polk counties said the practice provided undercover officers with enough of the drug to make successful street arrests and ensure convictions. Public defenders lambasted it, but law enforcers said the practice resulted in hundreds of arrests and eliminated the need for expensive and timely tests of suspected crack seized on the street.

Trouble Without, Trouble Within

While law enforcement fought drugs on the streets, it was sometimes forced to deal with the problem within its own ranks, as several agencies confronted drug-related scandals in 1989. One of the largest scandals unfolded in Los Angeles, where a Federal investigation was launched to determine whether veteran narcotics investigators from the Sheriff's Department skimmed nearly \$200,000 in seized drug money. Two groups of nine deputies were suspended by Sheriff Sherman Block in what he said may turn out to be the biggest scandal to hit the department since he took office seven years ago. The revelations led to the dismissal or withdrawal of three major drug cases and put nearly a dozen others in jeopardy. As the year ended, a scandal was widening in Detroit, where Federal inquiries were sparked by

questions about payments from a million-dollar Police Department secret fund used to pay informants and make drug buys.

Perhaps the most tragic drug corruption story occurred last fall in Brockton, Mass., with the arrest of Police Chief Richard Sproules on drug charges. Sproules, well-liked for his radio and TV spots urging children to stay away from drugs, was accused of stealing cocaine from the department's evidence room. Sproules, who later admitted to a five-year-long cocaine habit, was indicted on a charge of larceny of cocaine on Nov. 6. He pleaded not guilty, was released on his own recognizance, and has entered a drug treatment program.

Communities confronted the drug plague using a variety of approaches. Ministers in Frederick, Md., used the power of prayer to discourage drug dealers in the city's low-income housing projects. Tacoma, Wash., residents cleaned graffiti marking the territory of rival drug dealers and replaced the scrawls with crosses. Hotlines to report drug abuse were set up all over the country, and officials found that fed-up residents of drug-plagued communities were generally willing to dial them. Iowa farmers were taught to spot marijuana fields and Pennsylvania officials enlisted nearly 600 utility workers to help track down possible drug laboratories in rural areas. Ewing Kaufman, owner of the Kansas City Royals baseball team, offered to pay college tuition for 500 students in one of the city's most troubled high schools if they passed random drug tests. Comedian-turned-activist Dick Gregory spearheaded a drive by Shreveport, La., residents to force drug dealers out of a local park and maintained a vigil to ensure that they stayed out. Marches and candlelight vigils took place in many neighborhoods across the United States.

Residents of two once-placid neighborhoods in San Francisco and Berkeley, Calif., that were turned into urban nightmares by crack dealers and buyers forced their landlords to deal with the deteriorating situation. They went to small-claims court after discovering a California appellate ruling that said small-claims court was "the proper forum for complex social issues," and charged that the landlords were unwilling to do anything about the situation. Judges ordered landlords to pay cash settlements to the plaintiffs for the emotional and mental distress they suffered when crack dealers and prostitutes laid siege to their neighborhood. Now, activists say, the crack dealers have abandoned their neighborhoods, children can once again play without fear, and landlords have shown a new-found interest in maintaining their properties.

Fighting Uphill

But despite all of these efforts, disturbing trends were emerging to indicate that the war on drugs will continue to be an uphill — and perhaps unwinnable — battle. Officials warned of the emergence of crystal methamphetamine, which has already crossed the Pacific from Hawaii to become a popular West Coast drug. The cheaply produced substance — said to produce a longer-lasting and more intense high than crack, and even more devastating physical and mental effects — can be easily synthesized in clandestine labs that already dot the country. Despite efforts on all government levels to place restrictions on the purchase of easily obtained chemicals used to make ice and other "designer drugs," clandestine labs continued to proliferate. A bumper crop of high-grade marijuana was said to have been harvested by domestic producers this year, and if the record cocaine and heroin busts in Los Angeles and New York this year indicate a trend, then stupendous amounts of drugs are entering the country undetected. In many localities, the price of cocaine continued to drop, suggesting that interdiction efforts here and abroad were having little effect on available domestic supplies.

To be sure, 1989 also saw a palpable increase in the number of prominent Americans calling for controlled legalization of drugs. While drug czar William Bennett decried such suggestions as "morally scandalous," that didn't seem to deter such thinking. Former Secretary of State George Shultz publicly supported legalization, saying his views were influenced by the writings of Ethan A. Nadelman, an assistant professor of politics and public affairs at Princeton University. Nadelman's widely discussed article in *Science* magazine argued that current anti-drug laws mostly benefit drug traffickers. Criminalization of the drug market, he asserted, "effectively imposes a de facto value-added tax that is enforced and occasionally augmented by the law enforcement establishment and collected by the drug traffickers." He urged policymakers to examine illicit drugs in the same way as they do alcohol and tobacco. Robert Sweet, a Federal judge in New York, also "came out" for legalization, and a New York state senator who represents a tough Bronx, N.Y., neighborhood introduced legislation to legalize drugs. Shultz and Sweet joined conservative newspaper columnist William Buckley, Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, and Nobel Prize-winning economist Milton Friedman in the pro-legalization camp.

The Odd Squad: a look at the lighter side of 1989

The assessment of a year past is generally a look back at its most serious, history-shaping events, but it is often the amusing, ironic, or downright ridiculous occurrences that make a particular year memorable. Thus, while the law-enforcement community may look at 1989 as a year of resurgent citizen action against drugs or of unabated inner-city violence, there will be plenty of lawmen whose recollections of the year will be more specific — and more prone to raise a chuckle.

The Marriage Was That Good, Eh?

Back in January, Melvin Harrell was serving time in the Carter County, Tenn., Jail when he broke out. After four days on the run, Harrell phoned the Sheriff's Department to say that he had gotten married and to inform authorities where he could be picked up after his honeymoon.

And Speaking of Bad Breaks...

It seems there's just no pleasing a prisoner like Jeffrey Hodges, who broke his leg in a fall while breaking out of the Buchanan County Jail in Missouri. Following his recapture, Hodges filed a \$20-million lawsuit against the county for building a jail that let him escape easily and providing poor supervision.

What Street Did You Say That Was?

The notorious Mustang Ranch, a legal brothel in Nevada, launched its first public stock offering last March in an attempt to raise \$23.3 million at \$20 a share, and the kickoff event drew a capacity crowd of stockbrokers to Delmonico's Restaurant on Beaver Street in New York. More than 300 brokers jammed into a room meant for 75, but only a handful appeared interested in the stock presentation — the majority, it seems, were more interested in livestock. "There were rumors all over that they'd have some girls," explained David McCarthy, a broker at Rector Capital Corp. A spokesman for the Mustang Ranch said it was seeking to become the first publicly traded sex-for-money establishment in the United States.

Don't Leave Home Without It

The American Express Company is suing Michael Gianakos for non-payment of a \$6,700 credit card bill, but Gianakos said in a March affidavit that he is not required to pay, because the card was used to buy illegal services — namely, hiring prostitutes at Baltimore's Club Pussycat and Jewel Box bars. Under Maryland law, it seems, contracts based on illegal sexual acts are generally unenforceable. The bar owners, meanwhile, deny that there is prostitution on their premises. "This is unique," shrugs Sidney Friedman, a lawyer for American Express.

Explosive Fun with Video Games

Officials at Los Angeles International Airport were taking no chances with the suspicious suitcase bound for Bogota, Colombia, last November. After all, earlier in the week an Avianca Airlines jet had been blown up near the Colombian capital, killing all 107 aboard. The suitcase was examined and X-ray machinery detected what appeared to be a bomb. Police explosives experts were called in, and they agreed with the assessment, so the suitcase was taken to a remote corner of the airport and blown up — utterly destroying the Nintendo video game system inside that had fooled security officials. It was a case of "better safe than sorry," officials agreed.

Where Men Are Men, and Cattle Are Nervous

Tim Niemann, 26, was charged last October with felony theft in connection with the sale of 5 ounces of cattle gallstones to an import-export firm for \$2,000. Lincoln, Neb., police Lieut. Gary Engel told reporters that the rare, expensive gallstones are believed by some Asians to be aphrodisiacs.

Lesson One:

Choose Your Target Carefully

Nathan Kidd, 20, wound up in a Chicago hospital back in November, suffering from gunshot wounds to both thighs after he and at least one other man tried to rob Gustave Tero — a Chicago police officer and the older brother of Mr. T, the television tough guy. Tero, a physical training instructor at the

Chicago Police Training Academy, was buying a money order at a currency exchange, off-duty and in civilian clothes, when he was accosted by a group of men who grabbed his wallet and ran. Tero gave chase and cornered Kidd in an alley. Shots were fired, and Kidd was arrested and hospitalized. Tero and his famous brother have been at odds since Tero quit the police force to be Mr. T's bodyguard but was later fired by his brother in 1984. Tero rejoined the police force and sued his brother for \$74,000 in salary and seniority he said he lost as a result of leaving the department in the first place.

Putting Up a United Front

Mike Britt, a self-described "Christian pot salesman," was facing 20 years in prison last fall on drug trafficking charges. As a mitigating circumstance in his sentencing, he told the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier, he has proof that he gave thousands of dollars in drug profits to local charities and churches. The United Way supported Britt's claim. No word on whether or not the judge was impressed.

Signs of Molestation

Four young men who pulled crab traps from the St. Johns River in Florida last Memorial Day weekend paid their debt to society by parading on a bridge near Palatka with signs admitting their crimes. The men carried hand-printed signs that proclaimed: "It is a felony punishable by prison and/or a \$5,000 fine to molest crab pots. I know because I molested one."

I Only Have Ice for You

Hastings, Minn., Police Officer Steve Scharfe discovered a new risk attendant to police pursuits: Your patrol car may fall through the ice of a frozen lake. Scharfe was chasing a pickup truck for a traffic violation on Jan. 26, at speeds of up to 80 miles per hour, when the pickup driver veered onto the iced-over North Lake about 10 miles outside of town. Scharfe followed, and watched as the pickup hit a pressure ridge stretching across the lake about 200 yards offshore. The ridge acted like a ramp and sent the pickup up into the air and back down onto the ice, damaged to the point that the driver got out and fled on foot. Scharfe's cruiser also soared off the ridge, landing near the spot where the pickup had weakened the ice with its impact. Instead of bouncing along, as the pickup did, Scharfe's car broke through and began to sink, trunk first. Scharfe opened the door and escaped, getting soaked to the waist in the five-foot-deep water before a fellow officer pulled him out with a rope. The pickup driver got away.

The Dog-Breath of Life

Shelton, Conn., Police Officer Michael Fusco says he's "done some crazy things as a police officer," but admits that nothing can rival his successful use of mouth-to-maw resuscitation to revive a dalmatian after a squash ball became lodged in its throat. "The dog was dead, there was no doubt about it," said Fusco. "I reached down his throat and pulled the ball out. Then I cupped my hands over his muzzle and started breathing in his nose. Fusco, who works with police dogs, said he had been trained to help dogs that had stopped breathing, but even he was surprised that his ministrations worked. "They tell you what to do in canine training," he said, "but they can only demonstrate so much."

Not-So-Legal Tender

Three motorists given speeding tickets in Illinois each sent the St. Clair Circuit Court clerk \$50 in pennies to pay the fines, but the unamused court clerk refused to accept payment. On Nov. 2, courthouse workers opened three heavy boxes and found thousands of loose pennies as well as the citations. "It was very disgusting to me," said the clerk, C. Barney Metz. "We are merely processing the paperwork. We had nothing to do with the ticket. I will not accept it as payment."

Uh-oh, Spaghettios

Last March, a man accused of giving drugged spaghetti to two women at his Cincinnati apartment and then sexually attacking them while they were unconscious was apprehended in Italy by FBI agents. Nicola Iannone, 34, was arrested in Milan on a fugitive warrant issued pursuant to a seven-count indictment pending against him. The indictment alleged that Iannone lured the two women to his apartment with promises of a gourmet dinner, and that he then fed them drug-laced pasta to knock them before attacking them. Iannone, a consultant to an Italian restaurant in downtown Cincinnati, was tracked down after Hamilton County authorities called for the FBI's help upon

realizing he had fled the area.

You Should've Seen the One That Got Away

Clearwater, Fla., police thought they were on to something when they got a tip about a suspected human grave. It turned out that they fell hook, line and sinker for another fish story. Fourteen detectives, officers and technicians spent four hours digging up the gravesite, only to find a 500-pound fish carcass.

"This Has to Work; I've Seen Santa Claus Do It Hundreds of Times"

Anthony Esquilen is not the thin wisp of a cat burglar he apparently thinks he is. Esquilen, 23, got stuck in a chimney Dec. 27 while trying to rob a grocery store in the Bronx, N.Y., and his "abysmal attempt" at a burglary, as police called it, earned him nothing more than a case of hypothermia and a trip to jail. Esquilen, who weighs about 150 pounds, stripped down his long johns on the roof of the one-story building and wriggled into the foot-square chimney, only to get wedged in about 10 feet below the roof line. His frantic screams were heard by pedestrians at about 1:30 in the morning, and firefighters and police drove to the scene — the firefighters to dismantle the chimney and free Esquilen, the police to arrest him. Had Esquilen made it to the bottom of the chimney, his adventure would have ended there. Its opening had long since been bricked up.

Eeny, Meeny, Miney, Moe, Catch a Bad Guy by the Toe

Police in Joliet, Ill., last November captured a suspect who allegedly robbed his victims and then sucked their toes before taking off. Jeffrey Harris was arrested after — what else — a foot race. Harris, whose arrest was said to clear five of 12 cases dating to December 1988, was identified by several victims as the man who broke into their homes, robbed them, then sucked their toes and fled with their shoes. Police were at a loss to pin a motive on the peculiar behavior.

The Beagle Has Landed

For the Berkeley Police Department, efforts to recruit a drug-sniffing dog proved a lengthy exercise in frustration last spring, after the City Council created a trial program for the anti-drug dog but stipulated that only small, cuddly dogs would be considered. "A beagle sounds fine," said Councilwoman Ann Chandler, who, along with other Council members, was concerned that a German shepherd or other traditional police breed would offend residents by conjuring up images of vicious attack dogs. But Chandler's intentions were no balm to Lieut. Dash Butler, who coordinated the search effort. "I've nearly worn my fingertips off calling every agency I can think of," he said. Butler noted that few small dogs were trained for cocaine-detection because they lacked the stamina to search for well-hidden drugs, and also lacked the height to sniff out drugs not stored at floor level.

Bail, Bail, the Gang's All Here

Kevin L. Jones of Richmond, Va., can't be faulted for his loyalty to a friend, where he might lose points is with respect to basic common sense. Jones, who was on the city police's list of 10 most-wanted suspects as a result of an October shooting, walked into a police station Dec. 8 to bail out a friend. On the wall of said stationhouse was a wanted poster of Jones. As one police officer described the ensuing scene: "He looked up at the picture. His girlfriend looked up at the picture. Everyone else looked up at the picture. He got arrested."

To Sleep, Perchance to Dream

A St. Paul, Minn., man got a rude awakening when a stranger jumped into his bed and police followed close behind to yank the intruder out. The unidentified intruder had been stopped for speeding early on the morning of Oct. 2. When he was unable to produce a driver's license or identification, Officer K.J. Winger asked him to step into his squad car. Instead, the offender ran, with Winger and Officer Tim McCarty, in pursuit. McCarty saw the man enter a house, and the owner said the intruder charged up the stairs and into her 20-year-old son's room. As the baffled son looked on, the officers entered to pull the man out of bed. The man was charged with burglary because he entered the home without permission.

July: Police Corps bill in Congress again

Continued from Page 14

attempts to put more officers in high-crime areas at a time when they are needed most — during the summer vacation months — by temporarily assigning its 120 top district commanders to streets patrols twice a week.

Fifteen law enforcement agencies are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies during its meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on July 27-29, bringing the total number of agencies certified by the organization to 117.

An unprecedented 48-hour statewide drug sweep by 1,000 Florida police officers ends July 2 with the arrest of nearly 2,200 people on charges of using or dealing crack cocaine. More than a third of the arrests are made in Southern Florida.

In an effort to bring qualified people into the nation's police departments, U.S. Senators Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) and Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.) introduce legislation July 12 that would provide free college education to students if they agree to serve at least four years in a local law enforcement agency upon graduation.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms on July 7 makes permanent the temporary ban on certain imported firearms classified as semiautomatic assault rifles. In a related move on July 20, the Senate Judiciary Committee votes to outlaw five foreign and four domestic makes of semiauto-

matic weapons.

The 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis upholds the dismissal of a wrongful death suit brought against the city of Joplin, Mo., and two police officers involved in a high-speed chase that ended in the deaths of two motorcyclists. U.S. District Court Judge Russell Clark based his July 7 ruling on a Supreme Court opinion that said no rights are violated when a police car chases a suspect who loses control of his vehicle and crashes.

An annual report on crack cocaine by the Drug Enforcement Administration, released on July 10, says that the drug has manifested itself "in all strata of society" and its use and sale are no longer confined to blighted, inner-city neighborhoods. The manufacturing and distribution of crack — once largely a "mom-and-pop" operation — is dominated by organized gangs of Jamaicans, Haitians and black street gangs.

The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics announces on July 23 that the number of offenders convicted of Federal crimes increased by nearly 50 percent from 1980 to 1987, with Federal drug convictions rising 161 percent during the same period.

Interstate 95, believed to be a major East Coast corridor for drug traffickers, is the target of a coordinated traffic enforcement action involving 15 states. More than 2,000 officers take part in the July 21 operation, which nets thousands of traffic violators as well as

"Just as General Noriega, Fidel Castro is another piece of narco trash floating in the Caribbean. He has turned to the United States for a life preserver. I suggest we give him an anchor."

William von Raab, in one of his last public statements before resigning as Customs Commissioner, telling a Senate subcommittee that he believes the Cuban leader to be heavily involved in drug trafficking.

hundreds of drug arrests.

Seven governors of mid-Atlantic states sign a first-ever agreement to coordinate drug-fighting strategies on July 30. The agreement calls for the sharing of narcotics intelligence and research information, the enactment of more uniform anti-drug laws, and setting up joint training centers. The states involved in the agreement are Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Natchitoches Parish, La., Sheriff Norm Fletcher, who faces charges of helping a prisoner escape, resigns July 1 but denies any wrongdoing. Ex-Lafourche Parish, La., Sheriff Cyrus "Bohly" Tardo is sentenced to nearly 30 years in prison for plotting the December 1988 bombing that wounded Sheriff Duffy Breaux as part of a political vendetta. Wichita Falls, Tex., police Lieut. Walter Collins, 52, is

shot and killed while hacking up two officers, who are also shot. . . . Acting Carbon County, Utah, Sheriff James Robertson is named to replace Sheriff Barry Bryner, who resigned in June amid charges of drunken driving and resisting arrest. Isaac Fulwood Jr. is confirmed as Police Chief of Washington, D.C., on July 11. He will take office on Aug. 1. . . . Edward V. Woods is named Baltimore Police Commissioner July 13, replacing Edward Tilghman, who retired after two years in the post. H.L. Chiles, a career chaplain with the Shelby County, Tenn., Sheriff's Department and the Memphis Police Department, is elected president of the International Conference of Police Chaplains, succeeding Dennis Whitaker, a Charlotte, N.C., police chaplain. U.S. Marshals Service Director Stanley Morris is nominated by President Bush to be deputy director for supply reduction in the Office of National Drug Control Policy on July 26. Earlier in the month, Bush nominates Dr. Herbert Kleber as deputy

director in charge of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention issues. . . . U.S. Customs Commissioner William von Raab resigns July 31 after heading the Customs Service for eight years. . . . Cleveland Police Chief Howard Rudolph is suspended for 30 days July 11 for his part in a scheme to allow a drug dealer to sell drugs to raise money for a police sting operation in 1985. . . . FBI Director William S. Sessions announces a restructuring involving three of his top executives July 18. Floyd I. Clarke, the FBI's Executive Assistant Director for Administration, is designated deputy director, while two other executive assistant directors, John E. Otto and Oliver B. Revell, become associate deputy directors for administration and investigations, respectively. John J. Harrington, national president of the Fraternal Order of Police from 1965 to 1975, dies July 24 in Philadelphia at age 75. Superior, Wis., Police Chief Robert Bennett retires to avoid dismissal for official misconduct.

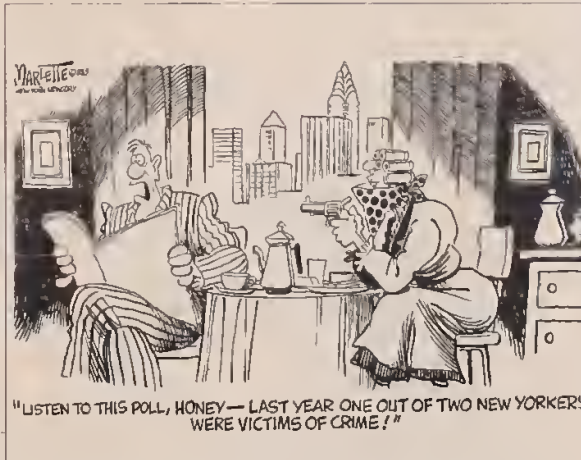
August: Violent crime up across the board

A 9.4-percent rise in New York City crime statistics helped to fuel a 6.4-percent jump in major crimes in New York state during 1988, reports John Poklemba, the state's Director of Criminal Justice. New York City police are said to be arresting nearly the same number of people for felony drug crimes as they are for violent crimes such as rape, murder and assault.

A 5.5-percent increase in the total number of violent crimes reported by law enforcement agencies to the FBI in 1988 helps to boost the bureau's Crime Index for last year by 3.1 percent, to 13.9 million offenses, according to the report "Crime in the United States," released Aug. 6. Each category of violent crime increased last year, the report says, and many U.S. cities reported record-setting homicide rates, including Atlanta, Detroit, New York City, and Washington, D.C.

The U.S. Senate votes Aug. 2 to use \$1.7 billion in unspent funds to finance anti-drug efforts for the remainder of fiscal year 1989, which ends in September. The vote fully funds drug programs authorized by the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act but never funded by Congress.

East St. Louis, Ill., police say violence by drug dealers is responsible for the soaring homicide rate in the city. In a six-week period, 16 slayings were



committed, pushing the murder toll to 41 by mid-month, compared to 54 homicides during all of 1988.

Two Cook County, Ill., sheriff's officers are suspended Aug. 18 amid allegations that the Sheriff's Department had for years suppressed investigations of murders and internal corruption. Lieut. William H. Martin and Deputy Larry Geanes, who are accused of participating in a 1986 robbery of a suburban drug dealer, are suspended by Sheriff James O'Grady as the Chicago Tribune prepares to print an article saying the officers have concealed evidence, thwarted efforts to interview

witnesses, and hid their own relationships with suspects and victims in murder investigations dating back 15 years.

St. Louis officials suspect that 40 members of the Los Angeles-based Crips and Bloods gangs have moved into the area to set up drug operations. Police are exploring gang connections in three drug-related homicides this year.

A Berkeley, Calif., judge awards \$1,000 each plus court costs to 18 residents of a street plagued by crime and drug trafficking for the emotional and

mental distress they suffered when crack dealers and prostitutes laid siege to their neighborhood. The Aug. 29 decision by Municipal Court Judge Jennie Rhine follows a similar small-claims court ruling in San Francisco.

Crime on the New York City subway is rising to record levels, with felonies up by nearly 14 percent during the first six months of 1989, according to Transit Authority figures. Nearly half of the 7,700 felonies recorded were robberies, which increased by 18.8 percent during the first half of this year.

Pima County, Ariz., sheriff's deputies seize 842 pounds of cocaine in one of the largest seizures ever recorded in the area.

A Ventura County, Calif., judge rules Aug. 7 that genetic evidence is admissible in a criminal trial. The ruling by Judge Lawrence Storch marks the first time a California court has allowed the use of DNA profiling in criminal proceedings.

A veteran Seattle police officer resigns Aug. 4 from the Seattle Police Officers Guild after a "blatantly racist" letter he wrote to a black King County Councilman is made public. Officer Bill Wald turns in his resignation after the guild learns of his remarks contained in a letter to Councilman Ron Sims. In the letter, Wald claims that

blacks have "trashed" their neighborhoods and are genetically inferior to whites.

Seven New York police departments are selected Aug. 22 to field-test a new law enforcement accreditation program — the first in the nation to be developed by a state government. The participating departments are the New York State Police, the Brighton Police Department, the East Syracuse Village Police Department, the White Plains Police Department, and the Chautauque, Orleans, and Warren County sheriffs' departments.

Florida's second statewide crackdown on crack during the summer leads to the arrest of more than 2,100 suspects — including an 82-year-old man — and more than doubles the number of cocaine rocks seized, officials say.

The National Institute of Drug Abuse reports that the number of cocaine abusers treated in Chicago emergency rooms increased fivefold in the past four years, from 714 cases in 1985 to 3,913 in 1988.

The Houston Police Department receives a check for \$1.06 million from the Federal Government as part of the proceeds from a \$1.3-million seizure made last September during a crackdown on a Colombian cocaine ring.

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The year in focus: Racial troubles aplenty

President George Bush opened his term of office with an exhortation to a "kinder and gentler" nation, but a review of racial relations during 1989 — a year which began with yet another riot in Miami and ended with a series of racially motivated bomb attacks in the South — shows that racial tensions came to a head in many U.S. communities. And in many instances, police agencies found themselves at the center of racially tinged controversies.

Police brutality, particularly toward minority groups, was a major issue in several U.S. cities during 1989, which began with a violent confrontation in Miami sparked by the death of black motorcyclist whose vehicle crashed, also killing his passenger, after he was shot by a Latino police officer. The incident touched off three days of rioting Jan. 16-18 in the city's predominantly black Overtown district — at least the third such rioting spree in the Miami area during the 1980's that was touched off by a police shooting of a black man. The incident once again focused national attention on the economic and social disparities between Miami's black population and its Hispanic residents.

The Miami officer, William Lozano, was convicted of manslaughter in December in the murders of Clement Lloyd and Allen Blanchard, and sentenced to seven years in prison. But scars remain, according to local black leaders and residents, who say that economic injustices and police insensitivity toward minorities must be eliminated before racial tensions in the city are eased.

Just a few days before the rioting in Miami, a black police sergeant from Hawthorne, Calif., made headlines nationwide by conducting a videotaped sting operation against the Long Beach Police Department to verify and expose alleged police brutality against minorities. The sting by Don Jackson and members of a group monitoring police misconduct against minorities culminated in Jackson being detained and, ultimately, being pushed head first through a plate-glass window by a Long Beach police officer who, with his patrol partner, was later charged with wrongdoing in the incident. The Police Misconduct Lawyers Referral Service, the group that aided Jackson in the sting, said brutality reports against Southern California police agencies, — reports filed by both white and minority citizens — had doubled from 100 a month in 1988 to 200 at the time of the incident.

The rise of drug-dealing youth gangs in ghetto neighborhoods of some large U.S. cities — and what some called overzealous efforts by police to contain them — also caused friction between police and their minority constituents, most notably in Boston, where race relations have been historically touchy. An intensified stop-and-frisk policy announced in May to counter gang activity in the mostly black Roxbury and Dorchester sections was challenged by a group of residents in a class-action suit filed in November. The plaintiffs — several of whom said they were arbitrarily stopped and searched by police — alleged that black and Hispanic youths were singled out "without probable cause or lawful justification."

The bizarre Stuart murder case further chafed relations between Boston police and black residents, as the city's minority community harshly criticized the Police Department's investigation of the October shooting death of Carol Stuart. Her husband, Charles, wounded in the attack, told police the couple had been abducted, robbed and shot by a black male. A manhunt ensued, centering on black neighborhoods, in which scores of black men were rounded up for questioning. Charles Stuart fingered a black male suspect in a police lineup after he recovered from his wounds. But on Jan. 4, Stuart killed himself after learning he had become a prime suspect in the case, as authorities unraveled his apparent plot to collect on his wife's insurance policy. The revelations incensed black residents, many of whom called for the resignation of Police Commissioner Francis M. Roache and an investigation into the handling of the case, and others of whom maintained that the police had placed on a higher priority on the Stuart case because the victims were white. At the same time, however, some residents of the Mission Hill area, where the shooting took place, took comfort in the increased police visibility that the investigation brought to the neighborhood.

In Southern California, where anti-gang sweeps of minority neighborhoods have been common occurrences in recent years, art imitated life as a Los Angeles rap music group called N.W.A. performed songs that they claimed realistically depicted life in the urban ghetto, including police brutality against minority groups. One song in particular, titled "F--- the Police," raised the ire of many officers around the country, who called it "racist" and "anti-police," and which they claimed would encourage violence against police officers. During its first national concert tour this summer, the group met with police protests in many cities, including Cincinnati, Detroit, and Toledo, Ohio. In Toledo, where police forged an unsuccessful campaign to stop N.W.A. from performing, the Rev. Floyd E. Rose, a locally prominent black minister, defended the group and the song, saying "[N.W.A.'s] anger is legitimate and their resentment is real. When black kids express feelings of hatred toward the police, feelings born out of mistreatment, it is taken so serious that [police officials] threaten to ban the concert."

The FBI, in an unprecedented move, joined the fray when it sent a letter to the group's record company, formally protesting the lyrics of "F--- the Police."

Charges by minority communities of brutality by police officers dogged other U.S. police departments in 1989. Minority residents in Minneapolis demanded the establishment of an independent review board after the deaths of two elderly blacks in drug raids and alleged police harassment of blacks. In Chicago, Mayor Richard Daley asked the local U.S. Attorney to join the FBI in a probe of brutality allegations against the Chicago Police Department, including the beatings of two black teenagers by white youths after police intentionally dropped them off in a predominantly white neighborhood after an interrogation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called for an independent review board in Baltimore to investigate charges of racism and brutality against that city's

police department. Racial tensions also were heightened in Houston following the October shooting death of a 50-year-old black woman by an off-duty Hispanic police officer.

In a little more than a week, police departments in three U.S. cities faced racially tinged, end-of-summer disturbances, at least one of which was investigated by the U.S. Department of Justice to see whether officers committed civil rights violations during their attempts to regain order. The Justice Department opened an inquiry into the actions of members of the Virginia Beach, Va., Police Department as they attempted to end a weekend of rioting by a predominantly black crowd of nearly 100,000 college students who converged on the Atlantic Ocean resort area for an annual Labor Day weekend gathering. NAACP officials in Virginia said police would not have been so heavy-handed in dealing with the crowd had it been white.

The shooting death of a black man by a white police officer sparked rioting in Vineland, N.J. on Aug. 28. Nearly 200 residents rampaged through the city's business district after the death of Samuel Williams, shot by Vineland police officer Paul Letizia, allegedly after Williams had threatened to strike Letizia with a steel bar. Letizia later was cleared of wrongdoing in the incident.

Marchers in New York City protesting the shooting death of a 16-year-old black youth, allegedly at the hands of a group of white teenagers in a white Brooklyn neighborhood, clashed with police at the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge on Aug. 31. Several officers suffered injuries trying to control an estimated 7,500 demonstrators, who hurled stones and bottles when they were blocked from crossing the span to carry the protest into Manhattan. The death of Yusuf Hawkins fueled the heated state of race relations in New York — already strained by the Howard Beach incident in 1986, last spring's rape and near-fatal beating of a female jogger in Central Park, allegedly by a group of black and Hispanic teenagers, and several reports of police wrongdoing in connection with the deaths of minority suspects in police custody — and all but set the stage for David Dinkins' election as the city's first black mayor.

Charges of police racism came not only from outside agencies but also from within, and some moved to right perceived wrongs. Morgantown, W. Va., officials moved to place ads in black newspapers to recruit minority police officers to its all-white force after the local NAACP threatened a lawsuit. The Austin, Tex., chapter of the NAACP accused the state Department of Public Safety of using a "good old boy" network to discriminate against blacks and other minority employees of the agency. Black residents in Shreveport, La., demanded a city investigation of the Police Department's K-9 unit after a lawyer claimed that five police dogs were trained to be aggressive toward blacks and were set loose on already-subdued suspects. The mayor of San Bernardino, Calif., called for an FBI probe after a group calling itself the "Aryan Police Officers Association" placed racist letters in the lockers of two black officers, threatening them with harm if they took

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August: Summer unrest tests police mettle

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The award, the largest ever received by the Houston agency, will likely be used for one-time drug enforcement expenditures such as vehicles, computers and surveillance, says Chief Lee P. Brown.

Los Angeles Municipal Judge David Horowitz dismisses a murder charge against an accused triggerman in a drug-related dispute on Aug. 30 after prosecutors acknowledge that Los Angeles Police Department firearms tests linking him to the murder weapon are inconclusive and that new tests of the weapon undermine their case against the defendant.

New York State Supreme Court Judge Irving Fudeman upholds the right of Buffalo police officers to hold off-duty jobs patrolling tavern parking lots. Fudeman, in the Aug. 17 ruling, rejects claims by the City of Buffalo and the State Liquor Authority that it is illegal for police officers to work in establishments serving alcoholic beverages.

An Aug. 31 clash with marchers protesting the death of a 16-year-old black youth, allegedly shot to death by white youths in a predominantly white Brooklyn, N.Y., neighborhood, leaves 44 police officers injured. About 7,500 black and white protesters clashed with police at the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge when they attempted to cross the span into Manhattan. Several officers sustain broken bones and lacerations in the melee.

The first fatal shooting ever by a Vineland, N.J., police officer sparks a night of rioting Aug. 28 in which dozens of stores are looted. The riot began after the shooting of Samuel Williams, a 26-year-old black man, by white police officer Paul Letizia. Local officials say proper police procedure was followed during the incident. Williams was being sought on two outstanding warrants and allegedly threatened Letizia with an iron bar.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's

Department says it will not order procedural changes for 911 emergency dispatchers as a result of an Aug. 27 incident in which a dispatcher turned down a woman's request for police protection after she received a warning that her husband was trying to kill her. Shortly after the call was received, Maria Navarro, 27, and three visitors were shot to death, allegedly by her estranged husband. "Based on the circumstances of the call, we don't see or find any fault with the manner in which [the dispatcher] handled it," Sheriff Sherman Block says.

COMINGS & GOINGS: The Grant County, Ark., Quorum Court names Cary Clark Sr. as the county's new sheriff, replacing Robert Shepherd, who was appointed as the state's drug czar. Savannah, Ga., police officer Mark MacPhail is shot to death when he tries to break up a fight at a fast-food restaurant Aug. 19 while off-duty. MacPhail is the first Savannah police officer slain since 1981. The

Bristol City, Tenn., City Council votes to fire Police Chief Tom Brockman, who is under indictment in Ohio on theft charges. Melvin Duty steps in as interim chief. Off-duty Detroit police officer Jodie Earl Gray is fatally shot in front of a suspected crack house. Gray was due to enter a substance abuse program. . . . Darryl L. Lewis, 19, is charged in the death of Kansas City, Kan., police officer Jeff Young, who died Aug. 1, nine months after he was run down by a car. Police Chief Gail Gade of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln retires after a 43-year career in law enforcement. Mississippi Congressman Larkin Smith, a former Gulfport police chief and Harrison County sheriff, dies in a plane crash on Aug. 13, less than a year after his election. Following a lengthy search, the International Association of Chiefs of Police appoints Dan Rosenblatt as executive director of the association Aug. 29. Florence, S.C., police Lieut. Rick Gould is killed by an 85-year-old man who police say traveled

to the town to get revenge because Gould had once returned him to his home in New York. The assailant, Angelo Nicotia, commits suicide after killing Gould. Pittsburgh police Cmdr. Theresa Rocco is appointed the city's first female assistant chief on Aug. 22. Rocky Hill, Conn., Police Chief Philip Schnabel is suspended for three days on a disloyalty charge stemming from an ongoing dispute with the town manager over the manager's decision to hire a police candidate who failed a battery of lie-detector tests. . . . A Cook County, Ill., judge upholds the firing of Des Plaines patrolman Clifford Launius for disobeying orders and leaving his desk job to help his family during an August 1987 flood. Elkhart, Ind., Police Chief Tom Cutler resigns Aug. 29 amid racial tensions and charges of brutality to jail inmates. Dr. Forrest M. Moss, a 25-year veteran of the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, is named director of the National Crime Prevention Institute.

September: Bush's drug-control strategy

President Bush announces his long-awaited National Drug Control Strategy on Sept. 5 in a nationally televised address to the nation. The \$7.9-billion program will focus on law enforcement, but contains only \$350 million for state and local law enforcement grants in fiscal year 1990, and states will be required to match Federal grant money dollar for dollar. Bush outlines several goals of the program, including expanding resources for treatment and prevention programs; initiating anti-drug campaigns in cocaine source countries, building more Federal prisons, expanding Federal and state courts, and adding more prosecutors; increasing efforts against money laundering, forcing drug dealers out of public housing, and increasing border interdiction operations. Democrats counter Bush's proposal with an amendment by Sen. Robert Byrd (D.-W. Va.) to add \$2.2 billion in supplemental funds to the National Drug Control Strategy.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics announces Sept. 10 that the nation's Federal and state prison population jumped by a record 46,004 inmates, or 7.3 percent, in the first half of this year, for a total of 673,565 inmates as of June 30. BJS says the increase exceeded the largest annual increase ever recorded during the 64 years that the Government has counted prisoners.

The U.S. Senate approves a pilot program on Sept. 15 that could serve as the model for the proposed National Police Corps, which could add 100,000 officers to the nation's law enforcement ranks by 1994. The \$3.5-billion authorization bill for the District of Columbia includes subsidies of up to \$25,000 per year for 25 college students who would agree to serve four years in the Metropolitan Police Department.

A Massachusetts state senator introduces legislation Sept. 13 to appoint an independent counsel to investigate whether criminal charges should be brought against any state criminal justice officials in connection with the November 1988 death of a police recruit who collapsed after a rigorous physical training session at the Edward J. Connelly Criminal Justice Training Center in Agawam. Sen. Peter Webber files the legislation two weeks after Attorney General James Shannon refused to file charges in connection with the death because state law bars him from seeking criminal punishment against individual state officials.

A study by the Crime Control Institute says that the number of police officers killed in drug-related situations rose to a record high in 1988, when 14 drug-related homicides occurred. The study notes that only eight such murders were reported in the two previous years, and five each in 1985 and 1984. The study also finds that the proportion of all police murders attributable to drugs has risen from 6 percent in 1985 to 18 percent in 1988.

New York may become the first state in the nation to set up a model program to ensure accuracy, reliability and confidentiality in the use of DNA analysis in criminal cases if state officials decide to implement recommendations contained in a report released

"It's amateur hour out there. The drug creates its own market. It works. It's easy to create. There's lots of money to be made by the cooks. And the rest of us are left to live with the consequences."

Ron D'Ulisse, special agent with the Clandestine Laboratory Task Force in San Diego, on the problems posed by "ice," or crystal methamphetamine.

Sept. 6 by the Division of Criminal Justice Services. The agency's Forensic DNA Analysis Panel recommends the creation of a statewide DNA network that would be subject to an accreditation process, and also proposes an advisory committee to oversee the network and a scientific review board to establish testing standards.

Washington, D.C., police officials, grappling with ways to extend its manpower-sapped police force to deal with the surge of drug-related crime gripping the nation's capital, considers a plan that would require all officers in the Metropolitan Police Department to work 60-hour weeks, which would replace the latest in a series of overtime arrangements abandoned earlier this month to give overworked officers a respite. By month's end, officers in at least three districts resume working mandatory 12-hour shifts.

Los Angeles police make the nation's largest cocaine seizure ever when they confiscate more than 20 tons of the drug stashed in a warehouse that purported to be in the business of importing and selling black velvet paintings. A heavily armed SWAT team is dispatched to the scene of the bust to guard against any efforts by traffickers to reclaim their cargo.

Minneapolis officials say that 60 pounds of cocaine have been seized at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport this year — more than double the amounts intercepted in 1987 and 1988.

The Kansas City police force faces random drug testing beginning in January, officials announce. Chief Larry Joiner rejects suggestions that the department has drug problems, saying, "This is more an attempt to make a statement that we are drug-free."

The Justice Department's civil rights division opens a probe Sept. 6 into the handling of a civil disturbance in Virginia Beach, Va., on the Labor Day weekend when members of the Police Department attempted to end rioting by a predominantly black crowd of nearly 100,000 college students who converged on the resort for an annual gathering known as "Greektown." Over 1,200 people were charged with disorderly conduct and alcohol offenses, and at least 43 people were injured, including 30 police officers and National Guardsmen.

Houston Police Department personnel officials recommend on Sept. 15 that Chief Lee P. Brown temporarily freeze promotions to sergeant until all appeals by officers who challenged the validity of two promotional exam questions are heard. As the result of an

appeal by three officers, the Civil Service Commission ruled that two questions on the exam were invalid, forcing personnel officials to regrade more than 600 tests, leading to changes in the rankings of the original eligibility list.

A Federal investigation is launched to determine whether veteran narcotics investigators from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department skimmed nearly \$200,000 in seized drug money in what Sheriff Sherman Block says may turn out to be the biggest scandal to hit the department since he took office seven years ago. Two groups of nine deputies each are suspended following Block's Sept. 1 announcement.

New York City's first black police commissioner, Benjamin Ward, resigns Sept. 25 after six and a half years in office, citing chronic asthma. Mayor Edward I. Koch, who also is to leave office this year, appoints First Deputy Commissioner Richard Condon to head the 26,000-officer force until at least Jan. 1, 1990, when a new mayor will take office.

The U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois announces Sept. 14 it will join with the FBI in investigating allegations of police brutality against the Chicago Police Department at the request of Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley. Two recent incidents — one involving the shooting death of a man undergoing questioning by police and another involving the beating of two black teenagers by white youths after police who questioned them intention-

ally dropped the youths off in a predominantly white neighborhood — brought the issue to the forefront.

An eight-year-old boy, apparently inspired by President Bush's nationally televised anti-drug speech to schoolchildren, calls Depew, N.Y., police and turns in his mother for allegedly smoking marijuana.

The Arkansas Legislature approves the implementation of military-style boot camp prisons for certain young offenders.

Los Angeles District Attorney Ira Reiner decrees that gang members will no longer be allowed to plea-bargain, and that prosecutors will seek longer prison terms for even minor infractions.

Illinois Gov. James Thompson signs legislation giving crime victims the right to tell the state's Prisoner Review Board about the impact of crime before the board acts on inmates' requests for furlough or release.

Plans to build the first Federal prison in Rhode Island are put on hold indefinitely when relatives of drug suspect Charles Fogarty appeal the 1986 seizure of his property. The Government had planned to use the 294-acre site for the prison.

COMINGS & GOINGS: The Freeport, Ill., City Council votes Sept. 6 to approve Lieut. Donald Parker, who is white, as police chief, over acting chief

Albert Lenoir, who is black. ... Ex-Burlington, Iowa, Police Chief Ted Behne is indicted Sept. 11 on two counts of falsifying eligibility lists for Civil Service jobs and one count of interfering with an officer who issued a ticket to his son. ... Loren Wild is selected as the new Walsh County, N.D., sheriff, replacing Joey Pederson, who quit Sept. 1 after admitting he took \$1,400 from a county jail fund. ... Robert Kirchner, a 25-year veteran of the Nashville, Tenn., Metro Police Department, takes over as head of the agency Sept. 1. ... Former Minneapolis Police Chief Anthony Bouza becomes Minnesota's first gaming commissioner Sept. 1. ... Suspended Rochester, N.Y., police officer David Rombough pleads not guilty to charges of official misconduct and petty larceny in an incident where he stole money from a drug suspect and gave it to the poor. ... Chesterfield County, Va., Sheriff James Mutispaugh resigns Sept. 21 after being told that the State Police had a videotape of him having sex with an administrative assistant. ... Former Hillsboro, Wis., Police Chief Rogie Green is sentenced to 10 months in jail for a sexual assault on a 15-year-old girl. ... A New Mexico judge orders a grand jury probe into charges that Socorro County Sheriff Felix Saavedra wrongly released his half-brother and a cousin from jail and altered records in their cases. ... Draper, Utah, Police Chief Wayne Riley is suspended indefinitely without pay pending an investigation by Salt Lake County prosecutors on undisclosed allegations. ... Nevada's newly appointed crime-prevention coordinator, Chuck Moltz, is stabbed in the back by an unknown assailant, in his first day on the job. He survives his wounds. ... Nevada Judge Myron Leavitt rules Sept. 20 that Clark County Sheriff John Moran was justified in firing Officer Chet Gallagher for leaving his post last January to participate in an anti-abortion protest. ... Corvallis, Ore., Police Chief Daniel McCollum resigns Sept. 29 after a union vote of no confidence. ... Delaware's leading narcotics prosecutor, Jeffrey Bartels, resigns to go into private practice.



Horry County, S.C., police officer Jamie Thompkins takes a solitary walk among the wind-bent utility poles and other devastation on Ocean Front Road in Garden City Beach after Hurricane Hugo hit the town and left behind a swath of heavy damage. (Wide World Photo)

October: Pass/fail flunks in Philadelphia

A Federal grand jury indicts six Miami police officers on civil rights charges Oct. 4 in connection with the December 1988 beating death of a suspected drug dealer who the officers believed had put out a murder contract on one of them. The six, all members of the Miami Police Department's elite street narcotics unit, face a maximum life prison term if convicted.

A Pennsylvania judge refuses to stay a lower-court writ that requires the city of Philadelphia to continue to grade police examinations under a merit-ranking system. The Oct. 25 decision by Commonwealth Court Judge James Crumlish frustrates the city's plan to go ahead with plans to use a pass-fail system for grading written exams for police officer positions, and is an apparent victory for the local Fraternal Order of Police, which had opposed the switch from merit-selection to pass-fail grading on the grounds that it was a violation of the city's Home Rule Charter.

Ronnie Shelton, Cleveland's so-called "West Side Rapist," is sentenced to consecutive prison terms totaling 1,449 to 3,195 years on 220 counts stemming from sexual assaults involving 30 women.

Mandatory random drug testing for New York State Police rookies begins on Oct. 2.

A Florida man whose eight-year-old granddaughter shot herself in the

thumb becomes the first person charged under a new state law aimed at keeping loaded guns out of children's hands. Willie W. Green was charged Oct. 8 after his granddaughter took a .32-caliber automatic pistol from an unlocked box in his bedroom and fired the weapon.

The Oct. 5 acquittal of a rape suspect on the grounds that his purported victim had "asked for it" by wearing a lace miniskirt with no underwear draws fire from sexual assault counselors and women's groups. Steven Lord was cleared of charges of abducting a 22-year-old woman from a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., parking lot in November 1988 and raping her repeatedly. The jury's foreman said the woman was "advertising for sex" because of the type of clothes she wore.

Love County, Okla., Sheriff Moses W. Liddell Jr. and his son in law, Marietta Police Officer Roger Ray Hilton, are acquitted Oct. 18 on charges they had conspired to kidnap a man they thought was a drug dealer, transport him across state lines and torture him to make him talk. Defense lawyers said the alleged plot, which was not carried out, was hatched to learn who in the Marietta Police Department was divulging information without authorization. The case receives national attention because of an outpouring of citizen support for the pair.

The Cleveland Metropolitan Hous-

ing Council calls on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to help protect 33 projects that are home to 30,000 city residents after housing police officer Alcee McCray is killed and officer John Perry is wounded in a shooting early in the month.

Two pounds of crystal methamphetamine, or "ice," is seized at Honolulu International Airport Oct. 18, bringing to 13.5 pounds the total seized in the past 15 months. The seizure comes one day after Paciano Guerrero, a major distributor of the drug, is sentenced by a Hawaii judge to 25 years in prison without parole.

A Cumberland, N.J., grand jury finds no evidence of wrongdoing on the part of a white Vineland police officer whose shooting of a black man in August sparked two days of rioting and looting by blacks and Hispanics. The 19-member panel, which heard six hours of testimony from more than 20 witnesses, recommends that no charges be filed against Officer Paul Letizia in connection with the Aug. 27 shooting of Samuel Williams, who reportedly threatened the cop with a steel rod.

Milwaukee's homicide rate hits 103 at month's end, breaking the former record of 95 killings recorded during 1987. Officials say drugs are to blame for many of the murders.

The Customs Service relaxes its controversial "zero tolerance" policy

of seizing cars, boats and aircraft if trace amounts of illegal drugs are found. Under the revised policy, people found to be in possession of small quantities of drugs will be allowed to pay an immediate fine and keep their property.

A report by the National Center for Health Statistics say one out of every 10 children in the nation who die by age 20 are gunshot victims, with black male teens most at risk. Teen-age boys are six times as likely as teen-age girls to die in a shooting, the report adds.

The shooting of a Boston couple on Oct. 23 results in the death of a young wife who was seven-months pregnant, and the wounding of her husband. Charles Stuart, who called for aid over his car phone as his wife lay dying, later says a black gunman abducted the couple and robbed them, before shooting the pair. Stuart survives the attack, but the couple's baby, delivered two-months premature, dies 17 days later. Police begin a massive manhunt for the suspect. [On Jan. 4, after police reveal that Stuart himself has become the prime suspect in the case, he commits suicide by leaping from a Boston bridge, and the case is deemed closed by police.]

Brockton, Mass., Police Chief Richard Sproules, who called his agency's efforts against drugs a top priority, is arrested Oct. 24 for allegedly stealing cocaine from the department's evidence room. Sproules later admits to a five-year addiction to the drug. The revela-

tions shock the town and Acting Chief Robert DiCarli, who is named interim chief, says his top priority is to restore public confidence and morale in the beleaguered department.

President Bush and leading U.S. law enforcement officials join 2,000 spectators—at least half of them police officers—at groundbreaking ceremonies for the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial on Oct. 30. The memorial, to be built in Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C., is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 1990.

The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics releases its National Crime Survey for 1988 on Oct. 29 and notes that personal crimes in the nation—including rape, robbery, assault and personal theft—jumped to approximately 20 million in 1988, or a 3.1-percent increase over the previous year.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady names Carol Boyd Hallett as Commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service. Hallett, a former California state legislator, is the first woman to head the Customs Service.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Rhode Island Gov. Edward DiPrete names Robert Rice to the newly created post of state drug czar. . . . Castleberry, Ala., Police Chief Wayne Lucas is convicted in Federal court Oct. 13 on six counts of marijuana possession and two firearms charges. . . . Jerry Fuller, police chief of Tuscaloosa, Ala., since 1984, announces his retirement as he is about to be disciplined by the City Council for an Aug. 16 auto accident. . . . Fulton County, Ga., Sheriff Richard Lankford is indicted Oct. 5 on 27 counts charging that he extorted \$20,000 from a food supplier for the county jail. Lankford also faces tax-evasion charges. . . . Ex-Draper, Utah, Police Chief Wayne Riley is arraigned Oct. 3 on charges of using cash evidence and other property from the police evidence room to pay personal debts. Riley resigned Sept. 27. . . . Osage County, Okla., Sheriff George Wayman, 66, retires from the post he has held for 24 years in the state's largest county. . . . Chicago police officer Gregory Jaglowski, who killed a deranged gunman whose murderous rampage had claimed four lives, including that of Jaglowski's patrol partner, is named Police Officer of the Year by Parade magazine and the International Association of Chiefs of Police on Oct. 17. . . . Former Omaha, Neb., Police Chief Robert Wadman becomes chief of the Aurora, Ill., Police Department on Oct. 23, replacing Robert E. Brent. . . . Greensboro, N.C.'s first black police chief, Sylvester Daughtry, is elected IACP's sixth vice president Oct. 17, becoming the second black man to win election to the IACP Board of Officers. . . . Erie County, N.Y., Deputy William Dillemath is shot to death Oct. 20 during a drug arrest. . . . Kaufman, Tex., Police Chief Jack Lawley resigns Oct. 30 after receiving a nine-item list of complaints from the City Council. Lawley was indicted Oct. 26 on a misdemeanor charge of providing false identification for a 17-year-old department clerk. . . . Malden, Mass., Police Chief James Keohane is found guilty by a Federal jury in Boston on Oct. 31 of using a stolen Civil Service exam to obtain his post.

On the record: the 1989 LEN interviews



Reynolds



Ivy



Burgreen



Poklamba



Stutman

- Jan. 15 Larry J. Joiner, Police Chief of Kansas City, Mo
- Jan. 31 Dr. David J. Werrett, DNA profiling pioneer; Law Enforcement News "Man of the Year, 1988."
- Feb. 14 Charles D. Reynolds, Police Chief of Dover, N.H., and president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- Feb. 28 James K. Riggins, Police Chief of Kingston, N.Y.
- March 15 James E. Ivy, Police Director of Memphis, Tenn.
- March 31 Thomas G. Koby, Assistant Chief, Field Services, Houston Police Department.
- April 15 James W. Greenleaf, Assistant Director, Training Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- April 30 Robert W. Burgreen, Police Chief of San Diego, Calif
- May 15 Daniel P. Guido, Police Commissioner of Suffolk County, N.Y
- May 31 Philip H. Schnabel, Police Chief of Rocky Hill, Conn.
- June 15 John J. Poklamba, New York State Director of Criminal Justice, and Commissioner of the Division of Criminal Justice Services.
- June 30 Martin R. Moore, Chief Superintendent, Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland.
- July 15 Robert M. Stutman, Special Agent in Charge, New York Field Office, Drug Enforcement Administration.
- Aug. 15 Robert L. Vogel, Sheriff of Volusia County, Fla.
- Sept. 15 Michael J. Chitwood, Police Chief of Portland, Me.
- Sept. 30 Vivian Eney, president of Concerns of Police Survivors Inc.
- Oct. 15 Mack M. Vines, Police Chief of Dallas, and president of the Police Executive Research Forum.
- Oct. 31 Charles B. Rangel, U.S. Representative from the 16th C.D., New York, and chairman of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control.
- Nov. 15 Richard Pastorella, New York City police detective, and director of the Police Self Support Group.
- Nov. 30 Gerald L. Williams, Police Chief of Aurora, Colo.
- Dec. 31 Vincent R. DelCastillo, Chief of the New York City Transit Police



Chitwood



Eney



Vines



Rangel



Williams

November: Connecticut SP head Forst out

The homicide total in Washington, D.C., edges past 1988's record toll of 372 murders on Nov. 2, just two days after Metropolitan Police Chief Isaac Fulwood Jr. outlines plans for rolling back the tide of drug-related crime and violence that has plagued the nation's capital for the past two years. The Police Foundation predicts that 1989's final homicide toll will reach 446 by year's end.

Connecticut State Police Supt. Lester J. Forst steps down Nov. 12 amid allegations that State Police officials routinely taped conversations taking place on telephones in police barracks, including those between lawyers and criminal suspects. Bernard R. Sullivan, a former Hartford police chief, replaces Forst. Investigators also look into eight other Connecticut police departments said to have taping systems similar to those of the State Police. On Nov. 29, a report by Attorney General Clarine Nardi Riddle and state prosecutor John Kelly says that State Police officials ignored warnings about tape-recording telephone conversations, which led to a "complete disregard for the concepts of privacy and attorney-client confidentiality." The investigation finds no criminal intent on the part of top police officials to use tape-recorded conversations in an improper manner.

The House of Representatives votes Nov. 13 to approve a series of anti-drug bills that will further President Bush's war on drugs. The package, sent on for Senate approval, includes provisions that would give rural communities \$100 million for drug treatment programs and allocate an extra \$180 million for anti-drug programs in local schools and disadvantaged areas.

The nation's crime rate continued to rise through the first six months of 1989, according to Uniform Crime Reporting statistics released by the FBI on Nov. 12. The figures show a 3-percent overall rise in serious crimes reported to law enforcement agencies, with violent and property crimes rising by 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively. Robbery shows the greatest increase in the violent crime category with a 7-percent rise, and motor-vehicle thefts continue to account for the biggest jump in property crimes, with an 11-percent increase.

San Francisco Police Chief Frank Jordan forces his older brother, Deputy Chief Jack Jordan, into retirement Nov. 13 following months of controversy over charges of a coverup in the alleged police beating of United Farm Workers Union co-founder Dolores Huerta and alleged police violence at an October demonstration by AIDS activists. Deputy Chief Jordan, a 29-year SFPD veteran, was accused by subordinates of authorizing removal of a document from the personnel file of a Tactical Squad officer accused of severely beating Huerta. Jack Jordan also was to be disciplined for failure to properly handle the October protest by AIDS activists, in which demonstrators charged that police used excessive force and virtually imposed martial law in a four-block area. In the wake of the protest, Chief Jordan, already had relieved the Tactical Squad of crowd-control duties, reassigned two ranking officers,



The collapse of the Nimitz Freeway in Oakland, Calif., is reflected in the sunglasses of Oakland Housing Authority police officer Price Holbert following the earthquake that rocked the Bay Area in mid-October. Holbert wears a mask to protect him from the dust raised by the ongoing demolition of the highway structure. (Wide World Photo)

and reprimanded another.

In the second such occurrence in little more than a year, a veteran jailhouse informant whose testimony sent three men to prison for life told private investigators that he had at their murder trials at the behest of police, the Los Angeles Times reports on Nov. 5.

The U.S. Supreme Court votes Nov. 13 to approve random drug-testing for Boston police officers, even if there is no evidence or suspicion of drug abuse. The decision is lambasted by Boston Police Patrolmen's Association leaders, who led a campaign against the proposal.

FBI Director William S. Sessions informs the Bureau's 22,700 employees in a Nov. 14 memo that they may be subject to random drug testing early next year. A computer will determine who must undergo urine testing, and those testing positive will be evaluated "individually in the context of all the circumstances," says FBI spokesman Mike Kortan.

Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown announces a six-point plan Nov. 21 aimed at alleviating public fears about a spate of recent fatal police shootings and arrests of police officers. Brown requests input from the Justice Department's Community Relations Service to assess tension between the department and the community in the wake of two controversial fatal shootings involving police officers, the arrest of an officer on heroin charges, and two separate rape cases in which one officer was convicted and another faces trial. Brown's proposals include a series of community outreach meetings, implementation of random drug testing for police officers, and a day-long meeting

on crimes against women

U.S. Attorney General Dick Thornburgh recommends to Congress on Nov. 20 that the Government develop a system of instantaneous computerized checks that would allow gun dealers, using push-button telephones, to know whether a would-be gun purchaser has a criminal record. The system, he says, will take several years to develop and the Bureau of Justice Assistance will set aside \$9 million for the next three years for grants to help states comply with new standards on gun sales. But Thornburgh cautions that the system may not be effective since 84 percent of armed felons obtain their weapons through an "active black market." The Justice Department was charged with proposing a system to keep felons from purchasing guns under the McCollum Amendment to the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act.

The Maine Chiefs of Police Association and the National Rifle Association join a state appeal of a ruling by a Superior Court judge that allowed felons to have guns. The judge had dismissed weapons charges against a convicted felon and ruled that a 1987 amendment to Maine's constitution broadly guaranteed the right to bear arms.

Violent crimes in New York increased 4.5 percent during the first six months of this year, state officials say. The increase is part of an overall 1.7-percent increase in crime statewide.

A Virginia state law requiring a background check on those seeking to purchase firearms goes into effect Nov. 1. State Police officials say the average wait for a computer check was 85 seconds. The law — the first of its kind in

the nation — was prompted by the January killings of five schoolchildren in Stockton, Calif., by a berserk gunman.

Philadelphia's 1989 homicide tally rises Nov. 26 to 445, breaking the old record of 444 killings set in 1974. Most of the victims are black males, police say, and drugs are involved in one-fourth of the slayings.

Two people are charged in Minneapolis after police there find 4.4 pounds of crack worth an estimated \$500,000, in what is said to be Minnesota's largest seizure of the drug.

Temple University in Philadelphia announces a five-year, \$1-million project against child abuse Nov. 27. The first three years of the project will target North Philadelphia, where 30 percent of the city's child-abuse cases occur.

The Vermont Supreme Court rules Nov. 20 that requiring persons not convicted of crimes to undergo random drug testing violates the state and U.S. constitutions. The justices also threw out the drug tests as a condition of bail.

The Ohio Supreme Court rules Nov. 29 that a person acquitted of a crime of self-defense must prove innocence in a civil suit for wrongful imprisonment. Justice Herbert Brown notes that acquittal in a criminal trial does not denote innocence.

The Arizona Court of Appeals rules Nov. 15 that a police officer's observations of eye movements may be admitted as evidence in trials on charges of driving under the influence, even where there are no blood tests to corroborate the charges.

Boston police investigate threats against the life of Georgette Watson, the founder and director of the Drop-A-

Dime anti-drug organization. Watson has been in the forefront of efforts to stop drug gangs from infiltrating Boston's minority neighborhoods.

Denver police begin registering residents' semiautomatic assault weapons Nov. 15 under a new city ordinance, but only one person — former District Attorney Duncan Cameron — registers a weapon by day's end. Owner have 60 days to comply, and failure to register a weapon with a magazine of more than 20 rounds can result in a fine of up to \$999 and a six-month jail term.

Randy Kraft, a serial killer of young men implicated in a 12-year spree of sexual torture and strangulation murders, is sentenced to death in the gas chamber by a Santa Ana judge on Nov. 29 after being found guilty of 16 murders earlier in the fall.

A man investigated earlier this year in connection with the Green River serial killings is no longer a suspect in the case, police say. William Jay Stevens 2d is cleared Nov. 29 after investigators complete their examination of records and other articles from his home. Stevens remains in jail awaiting Federal prosecution relating to the possession of firearms found in his home.

Alaska voters will be asked to consider a repeal of the state's liberal marijuana laws in a November 1990 referendum, says Lieut. Gov. Stephen McAlpine. Currently, Alaska is the only state that permits adult use and possession of up to four ounces.

Drug enforcement agents in New York City discover 10,648 pounds of cocaine found packed inside drums of highly caustic lye Nov. 3, and officials say later that communications problems between U.S. Customs Service and DEA agents involved in the bust.

Continued on Page 22

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November: Washington gets community-minded

Continued from Page 21

may have prevented the agencies from making arrests in the largest seizure of cocaine in the city's history. The suspects, believed to be from Peru, remain at large.

San Francisco voters turn down a proposal during Nov. 7 elections that would have upgraded the status of some city security guards to that of deputy sheriffs, spelled out the duties of the Sheriff's Department in the city's charter, and outlined a formula of salary increases similar to that of other departments in the Bay Area. About 130 security guards employed by the city would have been affected by the proposal.

At a Nov. 15 meeting, the Washington State Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs formally launches a statewide training effort to imbue the philosophy of community-oriented policing in law enforcement agencies. The program, to be developed and implemented by the state's Criminal Justice Training Commission, was mandated by the Legislature as part of an omnibus anti-drug bill passed in September.

A record 18 law enforcement agencies are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies at its 10th anniversary meeting in Houston on Nov. 16-18. Two agencies also are approved for reaccreditation, bringing the total number of U.S. and Canadian law enforcement agencies accredited by CALEA to 135.

Two New York City police detectives are shot to death Nov. 13 when a murder suspect they were transporting to jail pulls out a hidden revolver and shoots them several times from behind.

Richard J. Guerzon and Keith L. Williams die instantly, and their alleged assailant, Jay "Stoney" Harrison, is found about 10 hours later hiding at a girlfriend's apartment. Police Commissioner Richard Condon later says that "carelessness" on the part of the detectives and other police personnel was to blame for the murders. Condon notes that Harrison was left unguarded in a police locker room used as a temporary holding area, where he was apparently able to steal a pistol from an unsecured storage locker because only one of his hands was cuffed. The detectives apparently did not frisk Harrison as they left the holding area, and allowed the prisoner to ride alone in the back seat of their car.

COMINGS & GOINGS: Port Huron, Ill., Police Chief Philip Arreola is sworn in as chief of the Milwaukee Police Department on Nov. 6, replacing LeRoy A. Jahnke, who served as acting chief following the April retirement of former chief Robert J. Ziarnik. Joseph Borelli, a key figure in the "Son of Sam" serial murder investigation in the late 1970's, is sworn in Nov. 6 as the New York City Police Department's Chief of Detectives, replacing the retired Robert Colangelo. New York City Police Officer Gary Coe is fatally stabbed during a fight over a minor traffic accident on Nov. 11. David Murray, the former commanding officer of the Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department's personnel bureau, is arraigned Nov. 22 on charges that he used police officers and facilities for his personal benefit. Three reputed organized crime figures are sentenced Nov. 16 to 20 years in prison on racketeering conspiracy charges that included the



murder of New York City Det. Anthony Venditti and the attempted slaying of his partner in 1986. A Delaware County, Pa., judge sentences Kendall Lee Hatfield to a 66-to-132 prison sentence for a 1988 crime spree in which Kendall murdered Lower Merion Police Officer Edward M. Setzer. Georgia State Police Officer Crawford Gober is charged with rape Nov. 28 after a 19-year-old woman said he attacked her during a traffic stop. Fred Gregory, chief of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Piedmont, N.C., office, announces he will resign at year's end. Gundy Center, Iowa, Mayor Jack Bienfang fires Police Chief

Francis Gutosky on Nov. 21. Gutosky is being investigated for cashing a \$75 check donated to the department. Waxahachie, Okla., Police Chief Pierce Padgett announces he will resign Jan. 1, apparently as a result of a move by officers seeking his ouster because of alleged unfair promotion policies. Ex-Salt Lake City Police Sgt. Robert Dewitt pleads guilty Nov. 26 to official misconduct and gross lewdness charges involving an exotic dancer who accused him of assaulting her during a traffic stop. Ron Jones, a 28-year police veteran, is sworn in as chief of the Los Altos Police Department on Nov. 27, replacing Brown Taylor, who

now heads the Mountain View, Calif., police force. Massachusetts state troopers Gary Parker and Joseph Gearty are killed Nov. 29 in a truck-cruiser crash. Connecticut state trooper Jorge Agosto is killed Nov. 22 when he is struck by a car during a traffic stop. Sangamon County, Ill., Judge Philip Schickendanz pleads not guilty Nov. 20 to charges of cocaine possession and driving while intoxicated. Karl Bort, the president of the Cleveland police union, is suspended without pay and reprimanded along with two other officers on Nov. 23 for investigating the police records of Mayor-elect Michael White.

December: Court OK's NYPD drug testing

A Miami police officer is convicted Dec. 7 of manslaughter in the January shooting death of a black motorcyclist who the officer claimed tried to run him over. Clement Lloyd was shot to death by Hispanic police officer William Lozano, and Lloyd's passenger, Allan Blanchard, died in the resulting crash of the vehicle. The deaths touched off three days of rioting in the city's predominantly black Overtown section and focused national attention on racial divisions between Miami's black and Hispanic communities.

Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis signs legislation Dec. 9 banning the possession and sale of military assault-type weapons or other firearms that can shoot 10 or more rounds without reloading.

A New York State Supreme Court justice upholds the New York City Police Department's right to conduct random drug testing on its 27,000 officers. The Dec. 15 ruling by Justice Francis N. Percora lifts a temporary injunction against the plan, saying that "drug users within the ranks would

"It seems to me that we're not really going to get anywhere until we can take the criminality out of the drug business and the incentives for criminality out of it."

Former Secretary of State George Shultz, in a speech suggesting consideration of the controlled legalization of drugs.

endanger the lives of the police officers themselves, who depend upon fellow officers to back them up."

A man acquitted of rape last month by a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., jury who believed the woman accusing him "asked for it" by wearing a white miniskirt is sentenced to life in prison for raping and kidnapping a Decatur, Ga., woman.

Two Houston police officers are

shot to death during the weekend of Dec. 8-10 in unrelated incidents. Officer James Boswell is shot by a driver he stopped on Dec. 9. Officer John Mendell dies after being shot in a domestic dispute while off-duty Dec. 10.

Queens, N.Y., drug trafficker Howard (Pappy) Mason is convicted Dec. 11 of ordering the execution-style slaying of Police Officer Edward Byrne and running a multimillion-dollar crack empire. He is the fifth and final person

"The historic pattern is, where you legalize there is more use, and where there is more use of crack or ice, there will be more trouble, more danger, more violence."

Federal drug czar William Bennett, lambasting advocates of drug legalization in a speech to law enforcement officials.

convicted of Byrne's February 1988 murder, which President Bush adopted as a national symbol of the war on drugs.

An Asian community group in St. Paul, Minn., requests Federal and state investigations into the fatal police shootings of two 13-year-olds who were fleeing in a stolen car. The Lao Family Community requests the probe after a grand jury decides not to charge Inver Grove Police Officer Kenneth Murphy

in connection with the Nov. 15 incident.

Saying the war on drugs is "bankrupt," U.S. District Judge Robert Sweet of New York calls for the legalization of drugs in a Dec. 12 speech. Sweet joins a number of prominent Americans, including former Secretary of State George Shultz and Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, in calling for legalization of controlled substances. Drug czar William Bennett calls Sweet's proposal

December: Letter bombs claim lives in the South

"morally scandalous."

President Bush signs a House bill on Dec. 12 that authorizes an additional 700 police officers for the District of Columbia, and also establishes pilot Police Corps programs in Washington, D.C., and West Virginia.

A rash of mail bombs that investigators say may be racially motivated results in the deaths of a Federal judge and a Savannah, Ga., city councilman in separate incidents. Robert Vance, an 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judge, is killed Dec. 16 when a package mailed to his Birmingham, Ala., home, and Savannah City Councilman Robert Robinson, a civil rights attorney, dies Dec. 18 when a similar package explodes in his office. The FBI checks racial motives and notes that the pack-

ages are nearly identical to those found in Atlanta courthouse and a Florida office of the NAACP. A group calling itself "Americans for a Competent Federal Judicial System" claims responsibility for the bombings and vows more such attacks, calling them reprisals for the 1988 rape and slaying of an Atlanta woman, allegedly by two black men.

Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown is tapped by New York City Mayor-elect David Dinkins on Dec. 18 to become New York City's second black police commissioner. Brown will replace Commissioner Richard Condon as head of the nation's largest police department on Jan. 22.

Kenneth Weiner, a key figure in state and Federal probes of disbursements of a Detroit Police Department secret fund, is arrested by FBI agents Dec. 21. Weiner, a former civilian deputy police chief in the department, faces Federal wire fraud charges. His arrest comes one day after Executive Deputy Police Chief James Bannon discloses that documents detailing Weiner's involvement with the department's \$1.4-million secret fund are missing. The records could reveal whether police officers stole money from the fund, which was used to pay informants and make drug buys. Police Chief William Hart has accused Weiner of stealing the funds.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh announces Dec. 27 that the Justice Department's 14 Organized Crime Strike Forces will be merged into U.S. Attorneys' offices nationwide on Jan. 1. Thornburgh says he will establish an Organized Crime Council in Washington to "enhance our efforts against new organized crime elements such as the Colombian drug cartels, those in the Asian communities and among gangs such as the Craps and the Bloods and the Jamaican posses." Thornburgh's move comes in the face of vigorous opposition from members of Congress and strike force veterans.

In what may be an indication of increased U.S. military participation in the war on drugs, President Bush orders U.S. troops to Panama to apprehend its leader, Gen. Manuel Noriega, who is wanted on Federal drug trafficking charges in Florida. Noriega seeks sanctuary at the Vatican Embassy in Panama City on Christmas Eve, and at year's end, remains holed up in the Vatican compound. [He surrendered peacefully on Jan. 3.]

COMINGS & GOINGS: Rhode Island State Police Col. Walter Stone and Maj. Lionel Benjamin announce they will retire next September. Evangeline Parish, La., Sheriff Floyd Solleu is arraigned Dec. 7 on charges of mail fraud and misuse of public funds for hiring and paying a convicted felon who did no work. Dennis Eaton is convicted of killing Virginia State Police Officer Jerry Hines on Dec. 11. Former Clinton County, Ill., Sheriff Gerald Dall is convicted of home invasion and aggravated criminal assault stemming from a 1988 attack on his wife. Milford, Iowa, policeman Clark Reekers is named to succeed Wayne Fitchett as chief and will begin duties Jan. 2. Fitchett resigned after being accused of sexually assaulting a 15-year-old girl. Delbert (Bud) Biddle is appointed Flathead County, Mont., undersheriff, replacing Gary Franklin, who resigned in October for improperly receiving double pay from the county and a private firm. Divide County, N.D., Sheriff Blaine Strong announces he will retire from the post on Dec. 31. Sandy, Utah, Police Chief Larry Lunnen announces plans to resign because of differences with Mayor-elect Larry Smith. Miami Beach, Fla., Police Chief Kenneth Glassman announces he will step down on Jan. 5. San Diego County, Calif., Sheriff John Duffy announces Dec. 11 he will not seek an unprecedented sixth term, partly due to a controversy over whether public monies were used to pay for a security system at his home.

The year in focus: racial troubles

Continued from Page 18

promotional exams. In Seattle, a veteran officer was forced to resign from the board of the Seattle Police Officers Guild in August after a "blatantly racist" letter he wrote to a black elected official was made public.

Black and minority employment by police agencies has increased markedly since the 1960's, although less dramatically so in supervisory or managerial positions. However, the push for more minority representation in police agencies has resulted in charges by white officers of reverse discrimination. The Supreme Court last fall refused to hear a case by white San Francisco police officers who said that the city, in its haste to comply with a consent decree on the hiring of minority and female officers, passed them over for promotion. In St. Paul, the Police Federation filed state and Federal lawsuits against the city, charging that a lateral hiring policy was being used to circumvent local Civil Service recruitment pools and bring more minorities into the Police Department. And a Pennsylvania judge refused to grant Philadelphia a stay on a lower court writ that required the city to continue to grade police examinations under the merit-selection ranking system. The city had planned to switch to a pass-fail system for grading written exams, which proponents said would greatly increase minority representation in the police force, but the local Fraternal Order of Police took the matter to court.

At the Federal level, Hispanic employees of the Customs Service filed a class-action lawsuit charging that the agency removed nearly all Hispanics from key management positions and barred other from entering the upper echelons during the tenure of former Commissioner William von Raab. The suit said Customs "is employing an informal and unfairly discriminatory promotion system to circumvent the formal merit promotion system."

The FBI, still smarting from charges of racial harassment made by black agent Donald Rochon in 1988, was ordered in May to make sweeping changes in its promotion system, which had been challenged by more than 300 Hispanic agents. Earlier in the year, the agency had moved to ease charges of racial discrimination within the Bureau by establishing an Office of Equal Opportunity to hear such complaints.

The actions of state legislators to stiffen penalties for bias-motivated crimes did little to alter the activities of white supremacist hate groups, with some observers believing that hate-group activity in 1989 was at its highest levels since the 1960's. The Southern Poverty Law Center's Klanwatch group warned that skinhead youth gangs are quickly becoming the new "front-line soldiers" for established hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan. Klanwatch said the neo-Nazi skinheads, who often target blacks, Latinos, Asians, Jews and homosexuals in their attacks, were responsible for two-thirds of all racial assaults documented by the center in 1988. In response to the rise in skinhead activity, the Justice Department in June announced the nationwide launching of a major criminal investigation into the gangs — the first large-scale Federal foray targeting skinheads.

A series of letter-bomb attacks that killed a Federal judge in Alabama and a prominent black civil rights lawyer in Savannah, Ga., in November was being investigated by Federal agents, who pursued a racial angle and linked the incidents to a targas attack on the NAACP's Atlanta headquarters in August. A previously unknown group calling itself "Americans for a Competent Federal Judicial System" claimed responsibility for the letter bombs, which were said to be in retaliation for the rape-murder of an Atlanta white woman, allegedly by black assailants.

The plight of black Americans and other minority groups is illustrated in the epidemic levels of drug abuse and the rise of a crack-based underground economy that have turned their neighborhoods into battlegrounds as rival dealers settle turf battles in shootouts, which often result in the deaths of innocent bystanders — a phenomenon that is reaping an increasingly deadly toll. Young black males under age 20 are more likely to die of gunshot wounds, which account for 40 percent of their deaths, than their white counterparts, according to a study released in October by the National Center for Health Statistics. A study released early this month said that men in the poverty-wracked nation of Bangladesh had a higher life expectancy than a black male resident of Harlem, N.Y.

William Tafoya, an FBI agent who has studied future crime trends, warned in a LEN interview last year that racial strife could reach levels beyond those of the civil rights era. Tafoya, recently a research fellow with the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future, saw the possibility of widespread civil disturbances during the coming decade, which may arise partly out of minority-group perceptions of racism and brutality on the part of police officers. While police can do their part to improve relations in impoverished neighborhoods, he said, the deeper social issues of poverty, homelessness and drug abuse need to be addressed.

Police, traditionally viewed as the enemy by disenfranchised groups, need to develop strategies "by which that perception can be altered so that the police are not viewed as simply the enforcers for the status quo and the power structure" but "as referral agents to those social service agencies that can be of assistance" to the underclass, said Tafoya.

Tafoya also recommended that agencies adopt training programs that foster sensitivity and respect for social, racial and cultural diversity. A community-oriented approach to policing, with more officers walking neighborhood beats, can help change negative attitudes about police.

"It seems to me that, given the kind of social strain that exists in the country, building this kind of rapport with the community is the kind of prescription that needs to be followed if widespread demonstrations are to be averted," he suggested.

Coming up in LEN:

A city without crack? Impossible, you say? Apparently not.

Chief Leigh Hunt of Syracuse, N.Y., is keeping his fingers crossed, knocking wood, and keeping his department on its toes to ensure that this enviable state of affairs continues. He talks about it in a forthcoming LEN interview.

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LEN-307

Law Enforcement News

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LEN's 1989 People of the Year

INCIDENT REPORT
(EXAMPLE)

REPORTING OFFICE: [] NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
REPORTING OFFICER: [] DET. J. J. JONES
REPORTING DATE: [] 1/1/89

INCIDENT TYPE: [] BURGLARY [] ROBBERY [] VIOLENCE
[] OTHER

LOCATION: [] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 101
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 102
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 103
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 104
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 105
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 106
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 107
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 108
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 109
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 110

PROPERTY: [] YES [] NO
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 101
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 102
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 103
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 104
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 105
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 106
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 107
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 108
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 109
[] 100 W. 10th St., Apt. 110

THE study & redesign team behind the new Uniform Crime Reporting system

Getting a venerable statistical system ready for the 21st century by harvesting a new wealth of incident-based data

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- Plus a special analytical look at the changes of the 1980's and the challenges of the 1990's